

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

PRESS

FORMERLY THE COTTON AND COTTON OIL PRESS

DECEMBER 20, 1952

53rd
YEAR

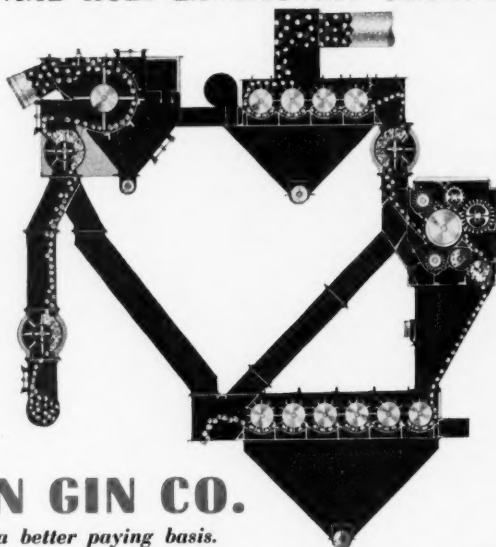
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OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

PRESS

53rd
YEAR

Volume 53

December 20, 1952

Number 26

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The Cover

THE YOUNGSTERS shown on the cover of this issue, in a photograph by Bob Taylor, seem to us to be looking forward to something. That "something" might well be the New Year that will roll around before our next issue reaches you. Here's hoping that all of the bright expectations of such youngsters — as well as the hopes of those of us who no longer are so young—will be fully realized during 1953.

Happy New Year!



**READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER
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EXSOLEX Scores Again!



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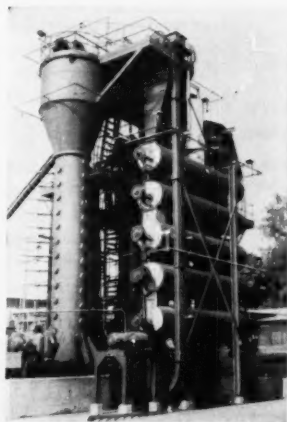
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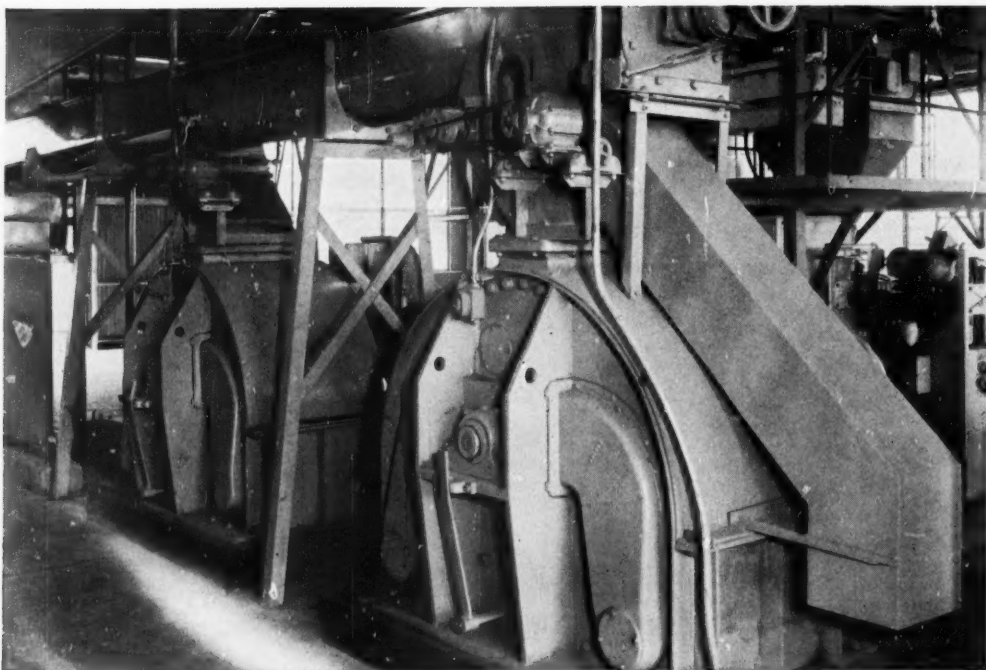
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Lough IT OFF

A Texan was showing a visitor from Boston, the Alamo and other shrines where Texans gave a valiant account of themselves against overwhelming odds. With a smug smile, the Bostonian said, "You know, New England has had its heroes, too. Paul Revere, for example." "Paul Revere?" questioned the Texan scoffingly. "You mean that little feller that had to ride for help?"

The main trouble with being married 30 years is that it makes you middle-aged.

She: "I know a place where women don't wear anything but a string of pearls."

He: "Yeah, where?"

She: "Around their necks, stupid."

The glances that over cocktails seemed so sweet, may be less charming over shredded wheat.

"Johnny, I hate to tell you, but last night at the party your sister promised to become my wife. Can you forgive me for taking her away?"

"Shucks, that's what the party was for."

Said the artist: "I'll give you five dollars if you'll let me paint you."

The old mountaineer shifted his tobacco from one cheek to the other and back again.

"It's easy money," said the artist.

"Thar hain't no question 'bout that," the mountaineer replied. "I was just a-wonderin' how I'd get the paint off afterwards."

"The Coal Retailers' dinner is next week," said Mrs. Jones. "What color dress are you going to wear?"

"Well," replied Mrs. Smith, "we are supposed to wear something to match our husband's hair, so I'm going to wear black. What will you wear?"

"Gracious me!" exclaimed Mrs. Jones, "I don't think I'll go."

Husband (at breakfast): "For the fourteenth time I'm telling you—I was not out gambling with the boys last night!"

Wife: "No. Then how come you just shuffled the toast and dealt me five slices."

A visiting Elk dropped in at the local clubroom to pass the time of day and noticed three men and a dog playing draw poker.

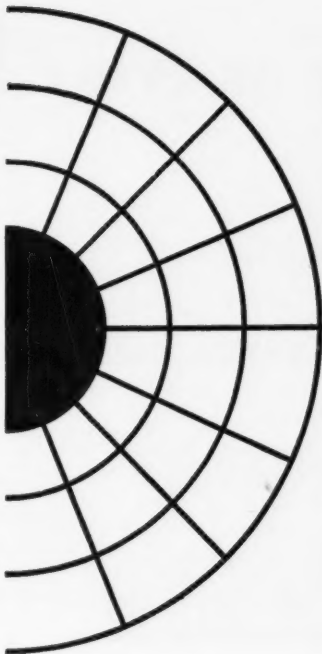
"Sure must be a smart dog," commented the stranger.

"Naw, he ain't very smart," piped up one of the trio, "he can't keep from wagging his tail when he gets a good hand."

You can't tell a farmer girl that a stork brings baby calves, because she knows it's the bull.

"I want you to know that I can see through your subterfuge," said he.

"Well, who couldn't," demanded the maiden, "after all, it's only silk."



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A typical field of Coker 100 Wilt.



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This cotton begins to open early and has a tendency to complete its opening early. This, plus its large and fluffy locks and wide opening of the bolls, makes it a most desirable cotton for mechanical harvesting or hand picking. It also has a considerable degree of storm resistance and the ability to maintain relatively high grades under unfavorable weather conditions.

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The majority of American cotton mills want cotton stapling between 1" and 1-3/32" of superior fiber quality and Coker 100 Wilt Cotton has been bred to meet this need. The thousands of fiber and spinning

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CONFEREES registering for Sixth Annual Cotton Insect Control Conference at Memphis, Dec. 10-11.

Pink Bollworm, Pesticide Legislation Were Dominant Topics at

Memphis Insect Conference

**Best-attended Conference in the six-year series heard discussions of
the pink bollworm threat and USDA's expanded research program. Proposals for
additional federal pesticide legislation are scored by Dr. Bishopp.**

THE PINK BOLLWORM situation was given a thorough airing by five well-qualified speakers during an entire session devoted to the subject at the Sixth Annual Cotton Insect Control Conference held at Memphis on Dec. 10-11. The meeting, sponsored by the National Cotton Council, was the best attended in the six-year series.

Avery S. Hoyt of Washington, chief of USDA's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, told the Conference that the total amount of money spent so far in the U.S. on research to control the pink bollworm would not equal the dollar cost of the damage inflicted by the pest in a single season such as 1952. The BEPQ chief warned about the continuing spread of the pest and its threat to U.S. cotton production, and made an urgent plea for expanded and more intensive research.

• **Pink Bollworm Cost \$29 Million in 1952**—"From the beginning," Hoyt declared, "total all-time cost of pink bollworm control has been approximately 28 mil-

lion dollars. When this is compared with losses of about 29 million dollars sustained in a few Texas counties in the one crop season of 1952—the first season of serious pink bollworm damage in the U.S.—the real perspective of the pink bollworm situation becomes apparent."

During the last several seasons, the BEPQ chief pointed out, untimely winds have carried the moths from these sources over substantial areas. Although the control program is believed to have been well organized and effectively conducted, Hoyt continued, it has not proved enough protection in all kinds of weather and under adverse conditions.

"At the present time," he pointed out,

"the pink bollworm control program is costing at the rate of \$1,197,500 per year. This represents about five-hundredths of one percent of the 1950 value of the crop." This is small insurance, he said, when one considers the extent of the cotton-growing areas in which infestation does not now occur.

• **Major Damage in Rio Grande Valley**—Major losses to the pink bollworm this year were in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. That area's experience with the pest was described by A. N. White, Texas Extension entomologist stationed at Weslaco. "Our biggest problem with regard to chemical control of the pink bollworm seems to lie in educating cotton growers how to make infestation counts and to keep a close check as to

By IVAN J. CAMPBELL

Editor, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press



CG&OMPRESS Photo.

MORE THAN 800 attended the Conference. Shown visiting between sessions, left to right, are Dalton E. Gandy, NCPA Educational Service field representative, Ruston, La.; G. A. Simmons, manager, Lubbock Cotton Oil Company, Lubbock, Texas, and chairman of the Beltwide Pink Bollworm Committee; and John F. Moloney, National Cottonseed Products Association, Memphis.

whether the population is building up in their field."

The entomologist pointed out that in 1952 the Lower Rio Grande Valley suffered severe losses from both the pink bollworm and the boll weevil—the first area of any size to receive heavy damage from both pests at the same time. White estimated that 58,320 bales of cotton, valued at \$11,664,000, were lost to the pink bollworm in the Valley this year. The boll weevil, he said, got approximately 110,160 bales, valued at \$22,032,000. Drouth is estimated to have cost Valley growers another \$33,696,000 this year.

• Spencer Lists Safeguards Against Pest

Another speaker who emphasized the seriousness of the pink bollworm situation was C. B. Spencer of Dallas, agricultural director of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association. Covering loads of seed cotton moving to gins, use of stalk shredders, grazing of harvested fields, defoliation, and general farm cleanup were practices Spencer advocated to help eradicate the pink bollworm or keep infestations low. He said these measures are being strongly urged in Texas, where the pest is a more serious threat to cotton production than ever before.

Spencer explained how an organization had been set up in Texas to carry the fight on the pink bollworm through the state down to the county, community and farm level. The USDA's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, state and federal agricultural research and educational agencies, the cotton industry, chambers of commerce, banks, press, radio and other groups are working together in the program, he said.

• Ewing Discusses Expanded Research Program—K. P. Ewing of Waco, Texas, who is in charge of pink bollworm research for the Bureau of Entomology

and Plant Quarantine, gave the Conference details of a greatly expanded program which allows study of the pest along several entirely new lines. He said the scientific personnel now employed on pink bollworm research has more than doubled during the past 12 months and further increases are anticipated as soon as additional funds and adequate working facilities become available.

• Lists New Projects—Among several new projects which have been instituted during the past year, Ewing listed the following:

(1) Nutritional studies to find out more about the diet of the pest and the physical conditions necessary for its development.

(2) Light traps to catch pink bollworm moths in areas where presence of the pest is suspected. This has resulted in finding the pest in previously uninfested counties in Texas.

(3) Expansion of hibernation experiments to find out more about the resistance of the pest to temperature encountered outside areas where it is prevalent at the moment.

(4) Tests with di-electric or radio frequency treatments of infested cottonseed to kill the pink bollworm.

(5) Further research in insecticides, particularly exploration of possible development of a systemic pesticide which might be taken up by the plant and kill pink bollworms on the plant.

(6) Research on the effectiveness of various types of cotton stalk destruction and of soil temperatures on pink bollworm survival.

(7) Studies of defoliant to rid the cotton plant of leaves and thus reduce food for the pink bollworm; and tests of various types of herbicides to kill or prevent re-growth of cotton plants after the harvesting season.

(8) Investigations of host plants,

other than cotton, that provide protection and food for the pink bollworm.

(9) Further studies of natural enemies which prey on the pink bollworm.

(10) Physiological, morphological, and histological studies to find out everything possible about the makeup of the pink bollworm, its life, habits, environment and physical characteristics.

Ewing said he hoped also that it would be possible, if funds could be obtained, to establish climatic cabinets to test whether the pink bollworm can survive the winters and varied climatic conditions outside areas where the pest is now found.

He listed these other studies that will be started or expanded as soon as funds, personnel and laboratory or field facilities can be obtained:

(1) Chemical control of overwintering larvae in crop debris and soil.

(2) Discovery and utilization of native or foreign bacterial, fungus, virus or other diseases of the pink bollworm.

(3) Improvement of methods of destroying pink bollworms in cottonseed and seed cotton by heat, fumigants, etc.

(4) A study under natural field conditions in various infested areas of temperature, soil moisture, rainfall, humidity, soil types, plowing, irrigation, pasturing, and other factors on winter survival in the soil, in crop residues, in gin trash, and other possible hibernation quarters.

(5) Detailed studies, throughout the season, of the life history and habits of the pink bollworm in areas where such studies have not been made.

The important pink bollworm quarantine and control program was discussed by R. W. White, project leader, Pink Bollworm Control, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, San Antonio.

• Bishop Says Additional Pesticide

Curbs Not Needed—One of the most important subjects receiving attention at the Conference dealt with current, widespread proposals for additional regulatory legislation to curb the use of pesticides. Dr. F. C. Bishop, assistant chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, told the Conference that current federal laws and regulations relating to pesticides and their use provide ample protection to the public.

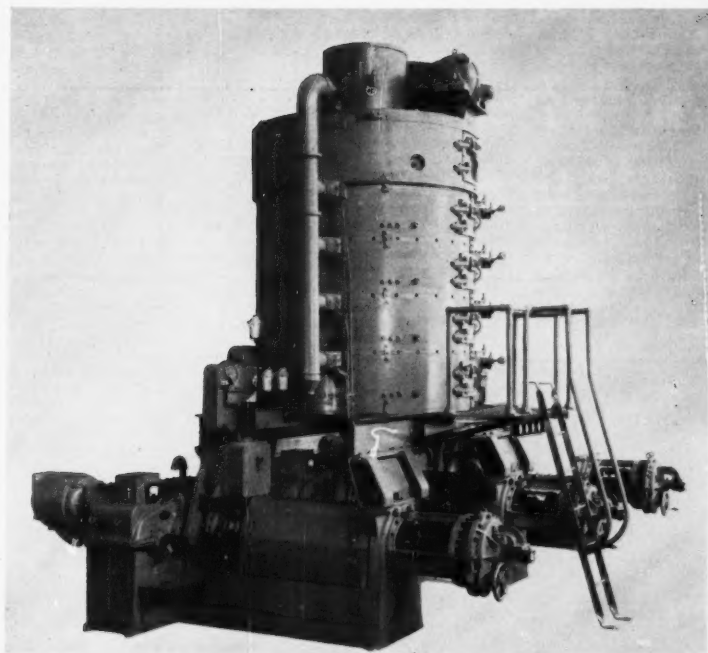
He said that "Throwing additional impediments in the way of registering and marketing pesticides will, with little doubt, retard research and the development of new products, increase the cost to farmers of those materials that are marketed, and lead to conflicting responsibilities and increased costs to government."

But, Dr. Bishop said, there is a need for adoption of effective state laws with reference to sale and use of pesticides within each state. "Such laws," he said, "are now in force in 44 states and many of these are modeled after the federal insecticide act. A few states have no legislation of this type and in some the laws probably need strengthening."

Arguing against new federal legislation that would restrict the use of needed insecticides, Dr. Bishop told the Conference, "An adequate amount of wholesome food, proper clothing and housing are essential to good health, productive capacity, and happiness. It has been abundantly demonstrated that without use of insecticides these basic necessities of life would be jeopardized. Take away all insecticides today and crop failures would result in many extensive areas."

In bad boll weevil and bollworm years

8



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the cotton crop would be cut to such an extent as to produce a critical shortage of feed and fiber, the BEPQ official said. "Without insecticides during many years we would find ourselves with serious shortages of potatoes, beans, cabbage, and other vegetables regarded as essential," he warned.

A panel went further into the subject and, with Dr. G. C. Decker as its leader, pointed out that, "Despite use of millions of pounds of pesticidal chemicals annually for several years, there have been very few recorded deaths attributable to pesticides and all of them were apparently due to operational hazards and/or misuse of the pesticides."

Dr. Decker, who is head of the section of economic entomology, Illinois State Natural History Survey, Urbana, told the conference, "In the past five years

there seem to be no records of deaths, and few, if any, authentic records of illness attributable to pesticidal residues of foods."

• Defoliation As Aid to Insect Control—

In a report prepared by Dr. E. W. Dunnam, Stoneville, Miss., and A. J. Chapman, Brownsville, Texas, both of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and Dr. H. R. Carns, Stoneville, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, it was pointed out that defoliation of cotton stalks materially aids control of such pests as the boll weevil, bollworm, tobacco budworm, pink bollworm, cotton leafworm and cotton aphid.

The report, read by Dr. Dunnam, pointed out that shedding of leaves, induced by application of chemicals, de-

prived pests of food and shelter late in the season, thus weakening them. The cotton aphid was the first pest observed to be destroyed when leaves were removed by application of a defoliant. Subsequently, when heavy infestations developed on cotton late in the season and threatened to spoil the grade by honey-dew secretions, complete defoliation was effective in preventing it.

"Cotton leafworm infestations were immediately brought under control when fields were defoliated," the report said. "Most of the larvae half grown or smaller were killed by coming in contact with the defoliant, and larger ones immediately ceased feeding." The report said that when leaves and young squares bearing bollworm and tobacco budworm eggs dropped to the ground the hatching larvae created no infestation. Also, partially exposed larvae feeding in bolls turned dark and apparently started disintegrating in a very few days, eventually being destroyed.

The Dunnam-Chapman-Carns report said tests indicated that turning under stalks combined with defoliation helped to reduce the number of hibernating boll weevils. "Since the boll weevil was the major pest infesting cotton at the beginning of the study, large numbers of second-growth squares developing after plants were defoliated were examined for developing weevil grubs."

"Under most favorable conditions of second growth where squares developed and became infested, no grubs were ever found to develop to the pupal stage before a killing frost. Therefore, age of all adult weevils to go into hibernation dated back to before plants were defoliated."

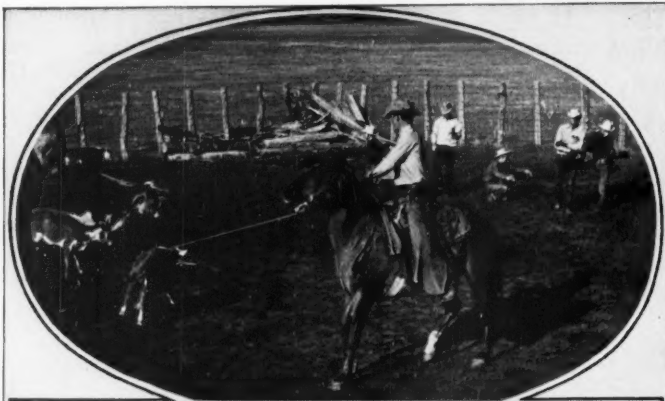
"Although this type of defoliation was of considerable value in impeding weevil multiplication, it was not always as effective in cutting off all weevil food as was cutting and turning under all stalks. Cotton, however, could be defoliated much earlier in the season without the reduction in yield which would result from cutting stalks."

In connection with controlling the pink bollworm, the report said: "Investigations have shown that chemical defoliation of cotton is a very effective means of suppressing pink bollworm infestation and reducing crop losses from this insect. The pink bollworm, unlike the boll weevil, prefers to attack green bolls rather than squares. The longer the green bolls are exposed on the plants the more heavily infested they become. Chemical defoliation of cotton accelerates opening of green bolls and thereby reduces the build-up of pink bollworms and amount of boll damage."

• **More Farmer Education Needed**—Reports given on a panel discussion at the final session indicate that, while farmers generally are doing an improved job of controlling cotton pests, a great deal of grower education on the proper use of poisons and timing of applications is still needed. The panel was led by W. A. Ruffin, Alabama Extension entomologist.

• **No Systemics to Control Weevils and Pink Bollworms**—Dr. E. E. Ivy, BEPQ entomologist stationed at Texas A. & M., College Station, reported to the Conference that tests with hundreds of compounds for systemic activity have failed to reveal a material that will kill boll weevils and pink bollworms. Many of the systemic materials tested for boll weevil control cannot be taken up by the

(Continued on page 36)



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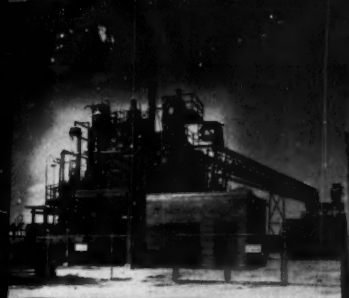
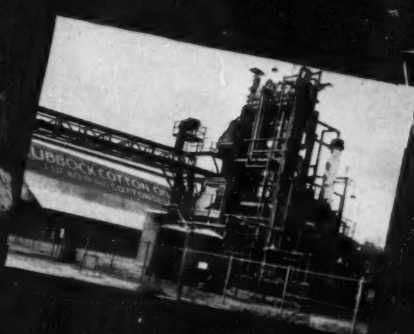
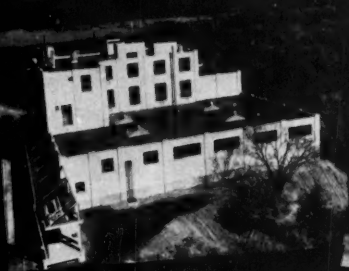
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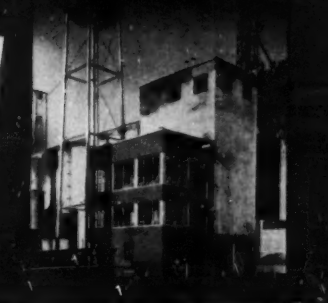
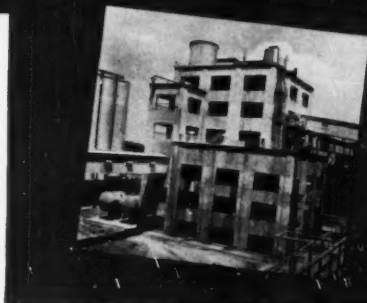




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From our Washington Bureau



By FRED BAILEY

Washington Representative

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Smooth Change-Over** — The change-over from one Administration to the other is to be much smoother than was first believed. The ins-and-soon-to-be-outs are inviting the outs-and-soon-to-be-ins in to talk things over, answer questions, show how things are run—how the ins have run things anyway.

You might think, from the looks of things, that the Democrats are turning the big machine which is government over to members of their own party rather than to Republicans. Every Truman cabinet member has invited his Republican successor in for conferences and maybe a spot of tea. . . thrown the doors open for inspection. The open-door reception was ordered by "the boss" himself.

The attitude that you strike, as a cabinet officer, is that the government and the U.S. is bigger than the party. It must go on with a minimum of disruption and it is your duty to see that the transition is as smooth as possible.

And so it is with the Department of Agriculture. Soon-to-be-out Secretary Brannan has invited Secretary-designate Benson for a briefing session. But Benson is not coming in cold on how the Department has been run—nor on recommendations of prominent farm leaders across the country. He's made many stops on his trip east.

Since his appointment by President-elect Eisenhower, Benson has been going through a full schedule of meetings with the nation's farm leaders. The Farm Bureau and the National Grange have made public their programs. . . in general they are along lines Benson is expected to follow.

While in Washington, Benson has set up conferences with agricultural leaders representing the major farm organizations, other groups and individuals, in addition to Brannan.

• **Men with Influence** — There are a number of men who are to have a great deal of influence on the new Secretary. It is almost certain that some of those closely consulted by Benson now will become members of his unofficial "little cabinet" for agriculture.

First, of course, there is Milton Eisenhower, president of Penn State and former head of Kansas State. As Ike's brother he is expected to have considerable behind-the-scenes influence and can be expected to work closely with Benson.

Other men to keep an eye on include: William I. Myers, dean, Cornell School of Agriculture; John Davis, executive vice-president, American Wool Growers Marketing Association; Homer Brinkley, executive secretary, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives; and Earle Butts, Purdue University.

• **To Name Citizens Cabinet**—Before inauguration, much speculation as to what Benson will do first is in vogue. Prob-

ably very little that is firm will be announced as to his plans.

But one thing that likely is to be done before much of the highly-touted reorganization of USDA is the appointment of a 12-man "citizens cabinet," or the non-government Federal Farm Board promised in Ike's campaign. The Farm Board very probably is to be composed of men representing all regions, and most crop interests, of the country. . . men who understand broad economic problems in their areas, particularly farm problems as they relate to the regional welfare generally.

• **Goal Near 14 Million Bales**—By the time you read this, the 1953 cotton production goal may have been set. From information at hand now, officials plan on setting a goal of 14 million bales, or even less. USDA continues to revise downward the estimates of consumption this year, as it becomes apparent that exports likely will be at least one million bales off the 5.8 shipped abroad last year.

USDA will suggest production in 1953 with an eye to avoiding rigid government marketing quotas and acreage allotments in 1954. Based on the December crop report of 15 million bales for 1952, lower exports and the likelihood of about 4 million bales in the carryover Aug. 1, 1953, a big crop could force controls.

According to the law, production and marketing controls must be imposed if supply in any one year reaches above actual consumption plus 30 percent. So, unless farmers grow less than 14 million bales next year, the officials reason, production controls and marketing quotas are almost certain in 1954.

• **Prices No. 1 Problem**—Through talks with farm leaders, Benson is finding that while USDA reorganization is of great and pressing importance, there is another matter that could be of even greater importance. And that is the farm price problem. This may well be Benson's first and biggest headache.

While the economy of the nation as a whole continues to look rosy, only agriculture is showing cloudy, economy-wise. Farm leaders are concerned because, historically, nation-wide recessions are noted first on the farms.

Price declines against rising costs have pulled all but a few commodities below farm parity. The November parity was 99 percent, compared with 106 percent a year ago. Livestock shows the sharpest drops, but crops, including cotton, also have helped pull the index down.

While the Republican Administration has endorsed present farm programs, it could very well find itself in a position of going in for broad-scale purchase and loan programs before it has a chance to work out some other approach. . . as it hopes to do.

• **Views on Controls Change**—There is mounting evidence in Washington that the incoming administration is shifting in its attitude toward price-wage controls. Instead of elimination of controls, it now appears likely that they will be maintained—but on a standby basis only—after expiration of the present law next April 30.

This means that ceilings on farm commodities would be removed, but that Congress and the President would keep authority to place them back in force, in

(Continued on page 23)



Mississippi Cotton Contest Awards Presented

PRESENTATION of a \$500 award to Harris Swayze, Yazoo County, state champion, in the Mississippi 1952 Five-Acre Cotton Contest is shown in the above picture, taken Dec. 15 at the fourth annual cotton day at State College. Left to right in the front row are: Dalton E. Gandy, Ruston, La., field representative, NCPA Educational Service; J. A. Rogers, Jackson, secretary, Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association; Swayze; Y. E. Travis, Columbus, Refuge Cotton Oil Co.; and D. P. Granberry, Laurel, Laurel Oil and Fertilizer Works. Standing behind are T. M. Waller, Extension cotton specialist, and E. T. George, Macon, Imperial Cotton Oil Co. Awards were provided by some 16 sponsors cooperating with the Extension Service in the contest.

Swayze's 1952 top state yield of 1,778 pounds of lint per acre was only slightly below the 1951 winner's yield of 1,783 pounds. Awards of \$500 were given to winners in each of three districts, plus district awards to other contestants making high yields.

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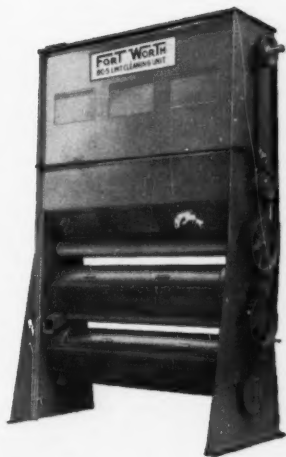
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PRE-EMERGENCE chemicals were used on about 1,000 acres on 25 different farms in Missouri in 1952. A smooth, firm, compact soil, like that pictured, is necessary for optimum results.



Progress of

COTTON MECHANIZATION IN

MISSOURI

Ninth in a Series

THE UNIQUE geographic position of Missouri's cotton industry has both advantages and disadvantages. Being situated at the northern limits of the Cotton Belt, most of the common cotton insects have trouble surviving winter temperatures in the area. On the other hand, warm, spring planting weather arrives two weeks later than in the rest of the Midsouth area. A delay of two weeks can mean the difference between a bumper crop and one that will not meet production costs. The other end of the growing season is usually shortened by the arrival of cold weather and it is not uncommon for an early freeze to chop off one-fourth to one-third of the crop. This places terrific pressure on cotton growers to plant and harvest the crop in the shortest possible time.

With the shortage of manpower, growers are being forced to mechanize to the highest degree possible. But two bottlenecks stand in the way of complete mechanization of the Missouri cotton industry—one more or less peculiar to the Southeast Missouri lowland; and one that is Beltwide.

The first is that the type of mechanical harvester now used is not adapted to the swampy conditions in our cotton area. True, the present machines do an excellent job during dry weather. However, under normal cotton-picking conditions here, there are just too few days during the picking season when a picker

can operate. Thus the widespread use of mechanical pickers in Missouri will hinge upon (1) the development of a lighter machine, and (2) one low enough in price to justify its use during a shorter harvesting season. A lighter machine could get back into the fields more quickly following a rain and thus get in more days of picking.

Harvesting conditions during the present season were the best on record, and chances are Missouri growers will not see another like it for the next 25 years. As a result of ideal harvesting weather, and the scarcity of hand pickers, the number of mechanical pickers jumped from about 80 to over 200 this year. The number in the Octa community in Dunklin County increased from two machines in 1951 to 18 this year. However, the amount harvested mechanically on a percentage basis is still relatively small—from one percent last year to an estimated 6 percent in 1952.

The fight against weeds started when the first patch of virgin soil was used for crop production, and will, no doubt,



continue to be a major agricultural problem as long as man farms the land. The cost of controlling weeds and grass in cotton is exceeded only by the cost of harvesting. In 1951, Missouri cotton growers spent 10 million dollars for hand labor alone to keep cotton clean.

By J. M. RAGSDALE

Marketing and Ginning Specialist
Missouri Agricultural
Extension Service, Columbia



SHOWN HERE are three unplowed rows of cotton in a field where pre-emergence chemicals were applied. Note clean rows and heavy weed growth in middles.

This represented one out of every \$7 brought in by the crop. Adequate weed control contributes to higher yields by lessening the competition for moisture, nutrients and sunlight; and it also reduces harvesting costs and increases the grade.

In addition to being laborious and costly, controlling weeds is a job that almost always requires precise timing. If weeds are not held in check during a critical period in the growing season, it may not mean simply a decrease in yield or grade, but it may well mean the difference between harvesting a crop and not harvesting one. During recent years the latter condition has been experienced on too many farms in Missouri.

Right now, prospects are brighter for cutting production costs by reducing or eliminating hand labor in controlling weeds. For the first time this year, several growers tried comparatively new practices such as hill dropping, cross plowing and pre-emergence chemicals with varying results. Even if a practice does not lower the total cost of production, progress is being made if that practice makes the grower less dependent on transient labor to control weeds.

The relatively new practice of cross plowing seems to offer more promise than the other cultural practices. A total of about 6,000 acres was cross plowed in Missouri this year with an average chopping cost of about \$3.50 per acre. This cost is considerably less than conventional methods of weed control. Farmers point out that disadvantages in cross plowing include the necessity of a near perfect stand to start with, an increase in the amount of seed planted, a material reduction in mechanical picker efficiency, and the possibility that in wet years there may be a tendency for cross plowed cotton to lodge more than drilled cotton. Nevertheless, cross plow-

ing has its advantages and will continue to expand.

Pre-emergence chemicals were used this year on about 1,000 acres on 25 different farms. A total of 12 machines were constructed for applying the materials. On some farms the results were almost miraculous, while complete failures were experienced on others.

This practice is so new that it is difficult to pin down the reasons for its success or the causes for its failures. John Clevidence, a Mississippi County farmer, used pre-emergence chemicals on 35 acres of cotton and reduced his chopping costs to \$1.25 per acre. Those farmers who had success with chemicals will expand the use of the practice, while others will be inclined to wait until materials are developed which have a wider margin of safety, allowing less experienced operators to use them without endangering the crop.

On the whole, Missouri ginneries have more than lived up to their responsibilities by equipping their gins to handle rough hand-harvested and mechanically picked cottons. Old plants by the dozens have been rebuilt and many completely new gins have been constructed. During the past two years, more than 60 of the 175 operating gins have made major improvements in drying, cleaning and extracting equipment. About two-thirds of the gins in Missouri have two-stage drying, and one out of every two is equipped with lint cleaners. Furthermore, Missouri ginneries seldom pass up the opportunity to provide additional training for their operators. One hundred fifty-four operators attended the one-day school held in Missouri last year, and through the joint efforts of the Extension Service, the ginneries' association and the gin machinery companies, four two-day schools have been arranged for next April.

It may be true that "cotton is moving

west," but none of it is moving from Missouri. While cotton is grown in only eight of the 114 counties in the state, it accounted for more cash income than any other crop up until two years ago when soybeans forged ahead. The Missouri cotton industry is progressive, and its leaders plan to stay in the business for a long time to come.

• Research Quick Way To Get Experience

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH is not mysterious—it's just a quick way of getting experience—Dr. W. C. Etheridge, University of Missouri professor of field crops, told the recent Delta Research Conference at Portageville, Mo., sponsored by the Missouri Cotton Producers Association's research committee. Committee members, college representatives and legislators from cotton-growing counties were among those attending.

In his report Dr. Etheridge outlined plans for a highly intensified chemical weed control project at the Sikeston Experimental Field. He said this expansion was in response to the need for further mechanization of cotton production in Missouri. Farmers must learn how to use fertilizer more effectively and earlier cotton varieties must be developed if Missouri cotton producers are to keep abreast of competition from other areas, Dr. Etheridge added.

The conference will be followed by a research clinic in late January.

Californian Is Director of New Orleans Exchange

M. L. Dudley, president, Fresno Cotton Exchange, is the first Californian to serve on the board of directors of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. President of M. L. Dudley and Co., cotton farmers and brokers, he was manager of the cotton department of Producers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, for 11 years, leaving to form his own firm.

**GET THE
FACTS
ON
PLAINS
COTTON**

See Page 23



A. S. Hunnicutt Wins Georgia Cotton Contest

SHOWN ABOVE is the presentation of the \$500 first prize to A. S. Hunnicutt, Bulloch County, in Georgia's 1952 Five-Acre Cotton Contest at a luncheon Dec. 15 in Atlanta. Left to right are: Dean C. C. Murray, University of Georgia, who introduced the principal speaker; W. P. Lanier, Atlanta, president, Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association; Hunnicutt; and Dr. O. C. Aderhold, president, University of Georgia, principal speaker at the luncheon. Hunnicutt, who made 15,990 pounds of seed cotton on five acres in 1952, also won the 1950 state championship. Lanier also presented cash awards from the Georgia association to three top winners in each of six Extension Service districts. E. C. Westbrook and D. L. Branyon, Extension cotton specialists, direct the contest, which began in 1947.

By districts, the three top winners in the contest were: Southeast—D. J. Hunnicutt, Bulloch County, a brother to the state champion; J. Q. McCall, Tattnall; and Embree Hunnicutt, Bulloch, son of D. J. Hunnicutt; South Central—J. W. Trunnell, Bleckley; Wayne Matthews, Colquitt; and J. C. Danforth, Cook; Southwest—John Luckie, Macon; A. C. Murray, Peach; and N. P. Bassett, Peach; Northeast—M. L. Johnson, Hancock; Curtis Wansley, Elbert; and Ora Scarborough, Elbert; Northwest—W. F. Gaston, Polk; Mrs. Ida Evans, Heard; and C. L. Flowers, Gwinnett; North—J. S. Moore, Bartow; John Stonecypher, Stephens; and G. P. Tatum, Bartow.

Date of Oklahoma Co-Op Gin Meeting Changed

Jan. 30 will be the date for the annual meeting of the Farmers Union Co-Operative Ginners Association of Oklahoma at Hobart, instead of Jan. 28, Lucile Millwee, Carnegie, secretary-treasurer, has announced. The convention date was changed to Jan. 30 to permit members to attend the National Cotton Council meeting in Dallas.

Roy B. Davis Speaks at Engineering Meeting

Roy B. Davis, manager, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock, addressed the Panhandle-Plains section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers Dec. 8. Davis told the group of the leadership of Lubbock in cottonseed processing, and paid tribute to the importance of electrical power in reducing cottonseed processing costs. The engineers inspected the Plains mill during their meeting.

Mike Knows His Gins . . . He Reads The Press

Mike Dees, Bonham, Texas, is a future ginner who knows a lot about gin machinery and is an interested reader of every issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, even though he hasn't finished high school yet. Mike was a welcome visitor at our office Dec. 17 and has promised to come back soon. He is the son of J. H. Dees of the J. H. Dees Gin at Bonham.



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• Crusher Committees Plan Activities

MEMBERS of the agricultural and pink bollworm committees of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association held a joint meeting Dec. 9 in Dallas to discuss plans for the coming year. Members of the agricultural committee attending were: T. J. Harrell, chairman; A. J. Mills, vice-chairman; B. B. Hulsey; P. A. Norris, Jr.; W. D. Watkins; and J. O. Atwell (sitting for Jas. R. Gill). Members of the pink bollworm committee attending were: H. Wunderlich, chairman; Ray Grisham, vice-chairman; and G. A. Simmons.

Others in attendance were: President Ben R. Barbee; Vice-President J. H. Fox; Jas. D. Dawson, Jr., chairman of the products committee; Peter Fox; J. W. Shepard, Jr.; J. W. Simmons, Jr.; D. B. Denney; W. B. Vaughan; A. L. Ward, director, NCPA Educational Service; and C. B. Spencer, agricultural director, and Jack Whetstone, secretary of the Texas association.

Chairman Harrell discussed briefly accomplishments of the agricultural committee and called on Spencer, who used color slides to show practices needed to increase cotton yields and profits. Duplicates of the slides are available from the association office for use by mills and agricultural workers. Chairman Wunderlich and G. A. Simmons discussed pink bollworm activities and others attending participated in discussions of the association's agricultural program.

Institute Lists Policy On Frozen Desserts

E. W. Brockenbrough, Washington, president, Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., reports that on Dec. 10 the Institute adopted the following principles set forth by the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers on the use of food fats other than butterfat in frozen desserts:

1. "The integrity of ice cream must be maintained by the exclusion of all fats and oils which are foreign to it.

2. "Where such a product may legally be sold, adequate provisions governing packages and servings, sufficient to inform the consumers of its true identity, must be required.

3. "Suitable regulations governing labeling and advertising of this product, which are designed to prevent confusion with ice cream and other dairy products, should be adopted and enforced.

"The Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., representing processors of fats and oils, believes that the regulations and legal restrictions affecting the manufacture and sale of frozen desserts are of primary concern to the ice cream manufacturer and farm interests, but it stands ready to cooperate in efforts to expand the consumption of agricultural products.

"The members of the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc. are obviously interested in any effort to expand the market for its finished products and hence the increased use of the food fats which are its source of raw materials.

"Frozen desserts made with wholesome fats other than milk fat are themselves wholesome, nutritious foods. When similarly made, except as to the fat used, they contain equal quantities of nutritionally desirable non-fat milk

solids. The more widespread sale of frozen desserts will expand the consumption of these types of foods because of their lower cost to consumers. Their consumption will meet the health and nutrition needs of a wider consuming public," the statement concludes.

Heart Attack Fatal to W. S. Allert, Ginner

W. S. Allert, manager, Midway Gin and Grain Co-op, Taft, Texas, who had been in failing health since last May as a result of a heart attack, died Dec. 8 in a Sinton hospital.

Survivors include two sons, William John Allert, San Antonio, and Robert Nelson Allert, Bandera; two sisters, Mrs. John Nelson and Mrs. Raymond Mercer, both of Gonzales; three brothers, Albert and George Allert, Gonzales and Robert Lee Allert, Shiner; mother, Mrs. W. J. Allert, Gonzales; and three grandchildren.

On MKT Railroad Board

W. S. Dorset, Sherman, president, Mrs. Tucker's Foods, Inc., was elected a director of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad of Texas on Dec. 15. Donald V. Fraser, president of the railroad, has announced.

Richard Alcott Dies in Memphis After Stroke

Richard Alcott, Memphis, vice-president and sales manager, Riechman-Crosby Co., died Dec. 16, after suffering a stroke at his home. He had served as president of the Southern Supply and Machinery Distributors Association, vice-president of the Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers and Supply Association, finance chairman of the Tri-States Cottonseed Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, and in other industry and civic organizations.

He is survived by his wife; a son, Harry Alcott, Greenville, Miss.; a daughter, Baroness Gustav Wedell, Bronxville, N. Y.; and four grandchildren.

F. C. Lovitt President of Memphis Association

Frederick C. Lovitt, L. B. Lovitt & Co., Memphis, was elected president of the Memphis Merchants Exchange Clearing Association Dec. 16, succeeding Brown Burch. Elected members of the board of directors were Burch of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; J. S. Buxton of E. E. Buxton & Co.; C. G. Carter of C. G. Carter & Co.; and Ed Jappe of Marianna Sales Co.

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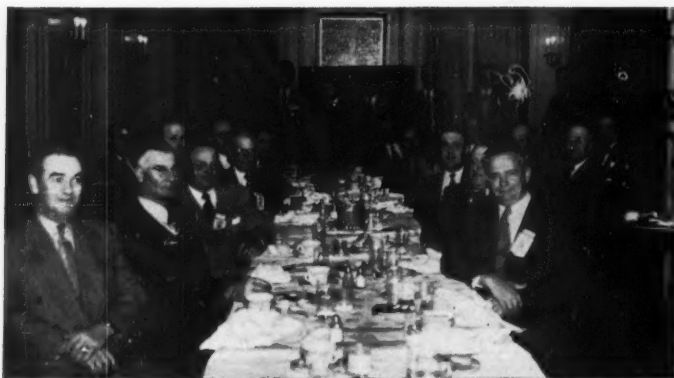
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REDDING SIMS, President

Joy
to the
World..
the
Lord is
Come







CG&OMPRESS Photo.

PHOTOGRAPH shows National Cotton Ginners' Association directors and visitors at lunch during a board meeting at Memphis on Dec. 11.

National Ginners Board Meets at Memphis

A special meeting of the National Cotton Ginners' Association was held in Memphis, at the Peabody Hotel, on Dec. 11. Directors or representatives from almost every cotton growing state were present, together with a number of visitors from throughout the Cotton Belt.

Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president of the Association, opened the meeting and introduced Banks Young, head of the National Cotton Council's Washing-

ton office. Young outlined briefly the activities which have been carried on by the Council's Washington office during the past year, and gave a few details about the probable plans that will be carried out during 1953.

Bruton then reported on the progress of the nationwide fire reporting system instituted by the Association during the past year among its ginner members. Bruton said that the gins were cooperating in reporting fires as to the place of origin, amount of damage, number of fires, etc., and that this information would be assembled soon and used as the basis for a very complete report to the industry. It was decided to continue the reporting system for another year.

Bruton then brought up for discussion the idea of a regulation cotton gin manual to be distributed through the various state associations, free of charge, to each active gin in the nation. Tentative plans call for this manual to contain not only technical information pertaining to the operation of a gin, but also administrative material, such as wage and hour regulations, price control information, insurance data, pertinent legislative information, etc. After a rather lengthy discussion on this subject, the board voted to authorize further investigation by Bruton, with the request that a report be made at the time of the National

Cotton Council meeting in Dallas on Jan. 26-28.

Another program which was outlined for discussion was a Beltwide safety program, which would be handled at the national association level — in conjunction with the National Safety Council — the information to be distributed down through the state organizations, as in the case of the cotton gin manual. It was decided that this also would be discussed further at the January meeting.

Herschel McRae of the National Cotton Council's Memphis office discussed briefly the Council's part in the nationwide fire prevention program.

Directors and visitors were guests of the Association for lunch, and the meeting was adjourned at 2:00 p.m.

Dan Felton, Arkansas Gin Leader, Dies in Memphis

Dan Felton, of Felton, Ark., a director of the Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners Association, died Dec. 8 in a Memphis hospital. A merchant, planter and livestock producer, he was a leader in many civic activities in Lee County and the state. He is survived by his wife; a daughter, Miss Mary Catherine Felton of Felton and Memphis; two sons, Dan Felton, Jr. and John Felton of Felton; his mother, Mrs. J. R. Felton, Little Rock; a sister, Mrs. C. F. Govan, Little Rock, and three grandchildren.



Assistant to Jay Stilley

WESLEY ELLIS (above) has been employed as assistant to Jay C. Stilley, executive vice-president, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, Dallas. The employment of an assistant was approved by the association's board of directors because of the increased membership and activities of the association. Ellis was raised on a farm near Wills Point, Van Zandt County, where his father was a cotton grower; graduated from the University of Texas with a Bachelor of Journalism degree; and has been a reporter at Vernon, a writer-announcer for radio station KTBC, Austin, and was with radio station WRR in Dallas when he joined the association staff. He will be in charge of special projects, such as the association's insect control work and the fire prevention campaign to be conducted in 1953; and will generally assist Stilley in the organization's work.

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• Farm Research Sole Hope of Nation

FARM RESEARCH, which must be expanded and speeded up, is the sole hope of the U.S. for feeding the growing population and for supplying surpluses to use in the fight against communism, Frank R. Ahlgren, Memphis, editor of The Commercial Appeal, said recently in an address at the American Farm Bureau Federation convention, Seattle, Wash. Ahlgren warned that the present rate of increase in production is not keeping pace with population gains.

He pointed out that science and technology are adding the equivalent of 5,000,000 acres annually to the agricultural productivity, but that the need is for 7,500,000 additional acres yearly.

Citing the growth in population and the national economy since 1940, along with the reduction in persons living on farms, he said that there has been no real expansion in the federal government's investment in agricultural research during the period.

"When we allow for the reduced purchasing power of the dollars invested, there wasn't any expansion at all. Over the preceding decades our research investment had moved forward with the growth of the whole economy, until it reached a level of 30 million dollars in 1940. Since that time we have made a tremendous expansion in everything else, but our federal government's activity in agricultural research has increased just enough to keep up with the cost of salaries and equipment—no more. We have a 1952 population, a 1952 income, a 1952 tax load, a 1952 challenge to our productive resources—but a 1940 budget for agricultural research."

Agricultural research gets only 3.2 percent of the research budget, he added, while the amounts received by other groups have been multiplied from three to 20 times in the past decade.

Moisture in Lower Valley Better Than Year Ago

Moisture conditions in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas at this time are much better than a year ago, indicating that growers will be in a position to plant an increased acreage of cotton, Valley agricultural authorities say. Cotton planting is permitted between Jan. 20 and March 31 under pink bollworm control regulations. Dry weather and insect damage reduced the Valley crop about 50 percent to slightly more than 300,000 bales during the 1952 season.

From Our Washington Bureau

(Continued from page 14)

case of emergencies. The process of de-control of individual products will be continued by both outgoing and incoming administrations until May 1.

• **No Change in Supports**—New farm bosses at USDA are not expected to alter handling of price support programs in any important way for the next two years. The 1953 cotton support program will very likely be similar to the program carried out in the current year. Under the current law, cotton price support levels will remain at 90 percent of parity through the 1954 crop. Thereafter, some new formula may be in effect—if Republicans can come up with what they consider better, and if they can persuade Congress that it is better.

Castor Bean Program and Price for 1953 Set

A program for the domestic production of 1953 crop castor beans on approximately 125,000 acres, of which approximately 35,000 acres will be on irrigated land and the remainder on dry land has been announced by USDA, at the request of the Munitions Board. The program is designed to aid in obtaining increased supplies of castor oil for defense purposes and to gain further experience in the domestic production of castor beans.

The 1953 program will be carried out by Commodity Credit Corporation and will be made available to farmers who enter into contracts for the production of castor beans with CCC, or with private companies, farmer cooperative as-

sociations, or others under contract with CCC, in areas within states designated by CCC and for which adapted planting seed is available. These states will include Arizona, Arkansas, California, Oklahoma, and Texas. The price to be paid farmers participating in this program will be the higher of 9 cents per pound, hulled basis, or the market price at time of delivery. For the 1951 and 1952 crops the price was the higher of 10 cents per pound, hulled basis, or the market price at time for delivery.

The 1951 program resulted in the production of approximately 21 million pounds of castor beans for use in the production of oil in the national defense program and to increase the supply of planting seed for the 1952 crop. The 1952 program resulted in an acreage that is expected to yield 40 million pounds or more of beans, USDA says.

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• Council Committees To Meet in Dallas

Appointment of five major committees to lay plans for the cotton industry's 1953 research and promotion program has been announced by Harold A. Young, president, National Cotton Council. The committees will meet in Dallas, Jan. 24 to develop recommendations for action by the Council's delegate-membership at their annual meeting Jan. 26-27.

Young said that the committees would map campaigns in the fields of production and marketing, utilization research, sales promotion, and foreign trade. A special committee will study existing legislation discriminating against cotton and cottonseed products and prepare recommendations for combatting it.

Young also has announced the appointment of an advisory committee to serve during the convention and 1953.

Committees named by the Council president include:

Production and Marketing—Dr. C. R. Sayre, Scott, Miss., chairman; Robert R. Coker, Hartsville, S. C., vice-chairman; Marc Anthony, Dallas, Texas; Cecil Collette, Casa Grande, Ariz.; A. B. Emmert, Danville, Va.; Otto Goeckel, Hallettsville, Texas; J. R. Kennedy, Bakersfield, Calif.; J. F. McLaurin, Bennettsville, S. C.; D. G. McBea, Greenwood, Miss.; Harold F. Ohlendorf, Osceola, Ark.; George A. Sim-

mons, Lubbock, Texas; Henry McD. Tichenor, Monroe, Ga.; C. D. Tuller, Atlanta, Ga.; J. P. White, Jr., Roswell, N. M.; and A. K. Winget, Albemarle, N. C.

Utilization Research—Alonzo Bennett, Memphis, Tenn., chairman; Tom J. Hitch, Columbia, Tenn., vice-chairman; Harry B. Caldwell, Greensboro, N. C.; A. L. Durand, Hobart, Okla.; M. Earl Heard, Shawmut, Ala.; Charles C. Hertwig, Macon, Ga.; Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas; Aubrey L. Lockett, Vernon, Texas; W. Gordon McCabe, Greenville, S. C.; Walter L. Randolph, Montgomery, Ala.; Walter Regnery, Joanna, S. C.; and H. L. Wingate, Macon, Ga.

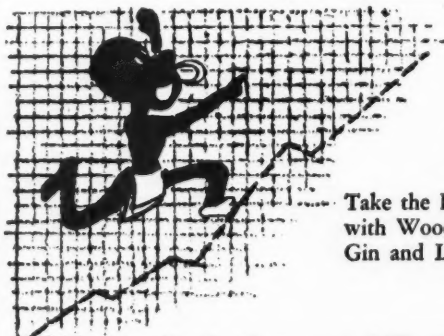
Sales Promotion—Charles W. Shepard, Jr., Gadsden, Ala., chairman; Harry S. Baker, Fresno, Calif., vice-chairman; E. H. Agnew, Anderson, S. C.; F. J. Beatty, Charlotte, N. C.; Norris C. Blackburn, Memphis, Tenn.; H. K. Hallett, Charlotte, N. C.; Joe C. Hardin, Grady, Ark.; James Hicky, Forrest City, Ark.; W. P. Lanier, Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Rapp, McGehee, Ark.; J. M. Reeves, New York, N. Y.; Delmar Roberts, Anthony, N. M.; J. Craig Smith, Sylacauga, Ala.; and Marshall C. Stone, Pacolet, S. C.

Foreign Trade—William D. Felder, Jr., Dallas, Texas, chairman; A. E. Hohenberg, Memphis, Tenn., vice-chairman; David M. Amacker, Lake Providence, La.; R. O. Beach, Jr., Houston, Texas; C. A. Bertel, New Orleans, La.; C. A. Cannon, Kannapolis, N. C.; Roy B.

Davis, Lubbock, Texas; Lamar Fleming, Jr., Houston, Texas; W. R. Flippin, Memphis, Tenn.; W. O. Fortenberry, New Deal, Texas; L. W. Frick, Arvin, Calif.; Shannon M. Gamble, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Ellison S. McKissick, Easley, S. C.; Allan G. Patterson, Jonesboro, Ark.; R. E. Short, Brinkley, Ark.; Howard Stovall, Stovall, Miss.; John I. Taylor, Oklahoma City, Okla.; and S. Y. West, Memphis, Tenn.

Trade Barriers—C. G. Henry, Memphis, Tenn., chairman; W. B. Coberly, Jr., Los Angeles, Calif.; G. T. Hider, Lake Providence, La.; John F. Moloney, Memphis, Tenn.; Irvin Morgan, Jr., Farmville, N. C.; Siert Riepma, Washington, D. C.; and A. L. Storey, Charleston, Mo.

Advisory Committee—Frank Ahlgren, the Commercial Appeal, Memphis; V. J. Alexander, Union Planters National Bank & Trust Co., Memphis; Dr. David M. Amacker, Lake Providence, La.; Oscar Bledsoe, Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, Greenwood, Miss.; A. Boedtker, Volkart Brothers, New York, N. Y.; Alonzo F. Bonsal, Joshua L. Bailey & Co., Inc., New York; D. W. Brooks, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, Atlanta, Ga.; W. Kemper Bruton, National Cotton Ginners' Association, Blytheville, Ark.; Harry B. Caldwell, North Carolina State Grange, Greensboro, N. C.; C. A. Cannon, Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.; E. S. Chapplear, Bankers Trust Co., New York; Alston Clapp, Sr., Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston; W. L. Clayton, Anderson,



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D. Howard Doane, Doane Agricultural Service, St. Louis, Mo.; Malcolm Dougherty, Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation, Baton Rouge, La.; Arthur B. Edge, Jr., Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.; Donald B. Fiske, Louisiana Delta Council, Oak Grove, La.; Col. Alexander Fitzhugh, Vicksburg, Miss.; J. R. Flautt, Delta Council, Swan Lake, Miss.; H. R. Gill, Textile Bag Manufacturers Association, Evanston, Ill.; Otto Goedecke, Hallettsville, Texas.

J. E. Gould, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, New Orleans, La.; B. A. Graham, South Carolina State Grange, Olantha, S. C.; Russell C. Gregg, Anderson, Clayton & Company, Memphis; T. H. Gregory, National Cottonseed Products Association, Memphis; H. K. Hallett, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Charlotte, N. C.; James Hand, Jr., Rolling Fork, Miss.; M. Earl Heard, West Point Manufacturing Company, Shawmut, Ala.

Percy S. Howe, Jr., American Thread

Cottonseed Costume Worn in Parade

Cottonseed, eggplant, grapefruit and other fruits, vegetables and flowers were used to make the costumes worn by 15 girls in a recent parade at Weslaco, Texas. Many of the dresses were kept in cold storage until the time of the parade. First prize was awarded for the costume worn by Sylvia Quijano. The dress was adorned with eggplant, grapefruit, daisies, poinsettias, bachelor buttons and leaves.

Company, New York; Robert C. Jackson, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Washington; Tracy Jones, Little Rock, Ark.; J. R. Kennedy, California Cotton Cooperative Association, Ltd., Bakersfield, Calif.; Allen B. Kline, American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago.

John C. Lee, New York Cotton Exchange, New York, N. Y.; John H. McFadden, Jr., Geo. H. McFadden & Brother, Memphis; Ellison S. McKissick, Alice Manufacturing Co., Easley, S. C.; Ed McKnight, Agricultural Council of Arkansas, Parkin, Ark.; E. S. McSweeney, Arizona Cotton Growers Association, Phoenix; John F. Moloney, NCPA, Memphis.

Harvey W. Moore, Brown Manufacturing Company, Concord, North Carolina; Dr. C. T. Murchison, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., Washington; James B. Murphy, Colum-

bia, S. C.; Herschel D. Newsom, the National Grange, Washington; Harold F. Ohlendorf, Osceola, Ark.; Judge Arthur W. Oliver, Proctor, Ark.; Edward A. O'Neal, Florence, Ala.; Allan G. Patteson, Jonesboro, Ark.; William C. Planz, Neuss, Hesselein & Company, Inc., New York.

William B. Pollard, National Bank of Commerce, Memphis; J. C. Rapp, Mid-South Cotton Growers Association, McGehee, Ark.; C. B. Ray, Valley Farm Bureau, Mercedes, Texas; J. M. Reeves, Reeves Bros., Inc., New York; Siert Riepma, National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Washington; W. W. Sansom, American Cotton Cooperative Association, Memphis.

R. Flake Shaw, North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation, Greensboro, N. C.; W. A. L. Sibley, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., Union, S. C.; George W. Spence, El Paso Valley Cotton Association, Ysleta, Texas; Robert T. Stevens, J. P. Stevens Company, New York; Howard Stovall, Stovall, Miss.; J. W. Tapp, vice-president, Bank of America, San Francisco.

John I. Taylor, Oklahoma Farm Bureau Federation, Oklahoma City; Keith Taylor, Phoenix, Ariz.; John H. Todd, National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, Washington; H. Vandiver, Mid-South Cotton Growers Association, Memphis.

A. L. Ward, NCPA, Dallas, Texas; W. L. Weber, Taft, Texas; William G. Werner, Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Ellis T. Woolfolk, Mid-South Oil Company, Memphis; and W. A. Wooten, First National Bank, Memphis.

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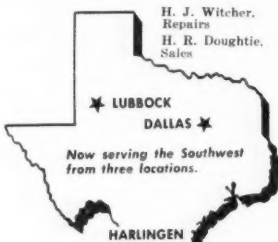
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- 3—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
- 2—125 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
- 2—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
- 1—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
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OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE—Everything for hydraulic press rooms—141-saw linters—No. 199 seed cleaner—42" Chandler huller—filter presses—Carver meat purifier—electric motors—screw conveyor and hangers.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 151 Howell St., Dallas, Texas. Telephone PRospect 5958.

FOR SALE—Three French 3-section mechanical screw presses.—Swift & Co. Soybean Mill, P. O. Box 68, Champaign, Ill.

FOR SALE—Complete hydraulic oil mill less buildings. Mill equipped with power, three presses, cookers, formers, cake stripper, cutter and rolls. Cake mill, separating unit, beaters, protein machine, 10 linters, Martin lint handling equipment. Helm saw filer, press, box seed house equipment and oil tanks. Also two cotton gins with or without buildings.—Union Cotton Oil Co., Prague, Okla.

FOR SALE—Super duo expellers, will rebuild for prepressing. Also used solvent extraction and hydraulic machinery.—L. L. Ford Associates, Phone 9525, Greenville, Miss.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—1 Murray horizontal pump. 1 10 h.p. 3 phase 60 cycle 220 volt 900 r.p.m. electric motor with flat belt drive for above pump. 1 82 3/4 6 cylinder master 6 Murray cleaner. 1 72" 29-M up-draft Murray condenser—all steel.—W. S. Moore & Son, Navasota, Texas.

FOR SALE—To be moved in California. 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter split rib gins with hot roll boxes. 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter huller cleaner feeders with 4-cylinder after cleaners. 1 Hardwicke-Etter up packing all steel press. 1-72" Hardwicke-Etter steel condenser. 1 Hardwicke-Etter B. B. steel tramper. 3-50" 7-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter steel cleaners. 2-50" Hardwicke-Etter flat screen separators. 1-50" Continental revolving drum steel separator. For sale to be moved with or without building in Oklahoma. 3-80 Hardwicke-Etter split rib complete gin and power. For sale to be moved without building in West Texas. 4-80 Murray glass front and roll dumping gins complete with double extraction. What do you have to buy, sell or trade.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones 4-9626 and 4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Some of the best gin buys ever offered in South Texas and the Rio Grande Valley. Gins that will net their cost in less than two years operations. Also several West Texas gins in all irrigated areas where big runs assured. Many of these can be bought far below their cost and potential value. If interested call, write or wire Industrial Sales Company of Texas, M. M. Phillips, mgr., P. O. Box 1288, Phone 5-8555, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—To be moved, complete gin plant. 4-80 saw Hardwicke-Etter gins, big extractor feeders with 4-cylinder after cleaners in each. Hardwicke-Etter double type-I overhead equipment, Lummus dryer, 18 ft. rotor lift, fans, belts, etc.—Elmore Gin Co., Box 387, Wynnewood, Okla.

FOR SALE—One complete all steel 4-80 saw Continental gin outfit with all steel up-packing press. This outfit is complete in every respect, including seed scales, and was purchased new in 1946. Also, one 4-80 saw Lummus outfit, partly steel and partly wood. Both outfits are in first class condition. Call or write Wilbur Warren, Manager, Enterprise Oil Mill, Enterprise, Ala.

FOR SALE—Murray steel 52" 6-cylinder horizontal cleaner, Murray 14" steel bur machine, Hardwicke-Etter 5-cylinder 52" steel incline cleaner, Alamo Iron Works 3-rpm compress.—H. C. Barton, 206 N. 17th Street, Lamesa, Texas.

FOR SALE—Perfect shape; 5 L.E.F.'s for 70-saw gin, 1937 model. 1-10 ft. Lummus bur separator, brand new, used one season. 1 perfect shape steel bound press and packer, Lummus. If interested write Box "E.S." c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

MISSOURI GIN FOR SALE—4-80 Cent-Tennial, Mitchell super units, tower drier, bur machine, cleaners, new office, scales, plenty of room for soybean elevator. Owner will contract to gin large acreage of cotton with buyer. Address inquiry to Box "PT" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Located in central east Texas, one electric powered gin, Lummus stands, all buildings including 420 ft. by 210 ft. property, gained 1200 bales this season. Price \$13,500. Write W. A. Miller, Houston 9, Texas.

MACHINERY BARGAINS—Among hundreds of other items, we offer the following attractive values. Two 10 foot Hardwicke-Etter wood frame ball bearing bur extractors, rebuilt like new. One right hand and one left hand and may be used separately, or both as a center feed unit. Four 70-saw Mitchell standard units, suitable for use with Lummus or short coupled gins. Three 80-saw pressed steel ball bearing F.E.C. standard extractors. Five Continental 80-saw, model "D" double X extractors. Five 80-saw Murray, loose roll steel, glass front gins. Several standard makes reconditioned belt driven hydraulic pumps. New and used hydraulic rams and casings. One 6-cylinder 43" Stacy all steel cleaner. One 52" Murray "MS" steel dropper. One 14" million B.T.U. butane heater for cotton dries. One 42" galvanized blow box separator. Also new "W.A.T.E.X." "government type" tower driers, 8 1/2" and 10" shelf spacing. We are headquarters for new Phelps fans of all purposes for all purposes. Tell us your needs.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

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FOR SALE—One 14" Wichita Gullett steel bur machine with 14" 3-cylinder after-cleaner. One 14" Lummus center feed steel bur machine. One 14" Stacy steel bur machine with long and short by-pass conveyors. One 12" Murray center feed steel bur machine. Two 52" 4-cylinder Continental steel incline cleaners. Two 50" 5-cylinder wood incline Hardwicke-Etter cleaners. One 60" V-belt super Mitchell. One 60" V-belt standard Mitchell. Four 60" flat belt standard Mitchells equipped for drying. Five 60" flat belt convertible Mitchells. Five 54" V-belt super Mitchells, equipped for drying. 4-80 saw Lummus L.E.F. feeders. 5-70 saw Lummus L.E.F. feeders. One 70" Lummus steel up-discharge condenser. Two 60" Continental steel up-discharge condensers. One 72" old style Murray steel down discharge condenser. One 12 section Lummus thermo cleaner. One 16 section Lummus thermo cleaner. 5-80 d.c. Continental F-2 brush front and roll dumping gins. 5-80 d.c. Continental F-3 gins. 4-80 d.c. Murray glass front and roll dumping gins with V-belt convertible Mitchells. One 80-saw Murray glass front and roll dumping gin. One 52" Continental steel separator. One 52" Stacy steel separator. One 4-80 Gullett conveyor-distributor with change bale hoppers. One 19' 5" Hardwicke-Etter rotary elevator. Fifty feet of right hand 9" conveyor in steel box. Fifty feet of left hand conveyor in steel box. One 14 foot saw drum for Lummus bur machine. One Lummus ball bearing tramper.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones 4-9626 and 4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 36 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 914 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 220 h.p. model NE, 8 x 9 M & M (Twin City) gin engine in good condition.—Anton Producers Co-op Gins, Anton, Texas.

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PRICES FOR DELTAPINE 15—A Blue Tag Cotton Planting Seed: Less ton lots, \$9.75 per bag; ton lots, \$185.00 per ton; carlots, \$175.00 per ton. Prices f.o.b. Hollandale, Miss. All prices subject to change without notice up to the date of shipment. All seed mechanically delinted and treated with recommended seed protectant. All seed packed in even weight 100 lb. new printed burlap bags. All bags bear Blue Tag issued by the Mississippi Seed Improvement Association.—The Hays Co., Hollandale, Miss.

FOR SALE—One 18 x 72 boiler with steel jacket and stack. One 15 x 16 Skinner engine, one 13 x 12 Skinner engine.—Bill Smith, Box 694, phones 4-9626 and 4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Single box hydraulic linter baling press. Address Box "JV" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

WANTED—Good 4-80 Continental gin. Must be three brush outfit. Write Box "HB" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—3-stand brush gin complete to be moved, with or without building and power.—R. E. Seagins, 1101 Garland, Texarkana, Ark.

WANTED—Steel down packing cotton gin press in good condition, reasonable.—Farmers Cotton Oil Company, Wilson, N. C.

Cottonseed Production

No estimate of cottonseed production is made by USDA until final ginnings for the season are released, but 1952 cottonseed production will be 6,108,000 tons if the ratio of lint to seed is the same as for the past five years. This compares with 6,286,000 tons produced in 1951 and the 1941-50 average annual U.S. production of 4,781,000 tons. Indicated 1952 production by states, compared with 1951 and the 10-year average, is:

State	Average 1941-50	1951	1952 ¹
	Thous. tons	Thous. tons	Thous. tons
Missouri	154	136	166
Virginia	9	6	9
N. Carolina	214	228	232
S. Carolina	265	374	272
Georgia	278	382	296
Florida	6	14	13
Tennessee	213	218	249
Alabama	347	371	351
Mississippi	675	656	751
Arkansas	557	524	532
Louisiana	213	308	830
Oklahoma	189	191	107
Texas	1,241	1,710	1,555
New Mexico	63	116	133
Arizona	105	345	420
California	248	704	718
Other States ²	6	3	4
United States	4,781	6,286	6,108

¹Based on 1947-51 average ratio of lint to cottonseed.

²Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Nevada.

• New Methods Process Oils and Proteins

TWO NEW processing developments of interest to oilseed processors announced recently are a new method of extracting oils and fats from bones, fish and vegetable matter and a process for extracting high quality proteins from whole fish.

British Glues & Chemicals, Ltd, Stratford, London, has adopted in its plants the Chayen cold rendering process for extracting oils and fats in which material suspended in a continuous stream of cold water is passed through a vessel where the water is subjected to a series of high speed and high frequency mechanical impulses. I. H. Cheyen, the inventor, claims that the water acts on

cell walls of bones or other cellular material like a battery of hydraulic drills and washes the contents out. The process is said to save time and produce animal fats of significantly higher quality than produced by other methods from the same materials.

T. M. Miller, research director, Wallace Menhaden Products, Inc., Morehead City, S. C. is the inventor of the other process, said to offer the possibility of furnishing low cost protein of the finest quality for human nutrition and to have varied industrial uses. He predicts development of new Menhaden fish products along lines already taken in utilizing meat products, casein, soybean and drying and semi-drying oils.

• Californian Invents Portable Compress

A PORTABLE COMPRESS, which can be moved from gin to gin and will compress a bale of cotton about 60 percent in size, has been developed by Cecil F. White, Fresno, Calif. White says that his invention represents 10 months of work and an outlay of \$225,000 to develop it. He is a cotton man and former Congressman from the Fresno district.

The hydraulically operated press, which is mounted on a truck pulled unit,

also carries with it a large power unit. The power unit can be attached to the press section in a matter of minutes.

Four diesel engines in the power section develop 3,000 pounds of hydraulic pressure to the square inch which is fed into four cylinders, forcing four pistons against the rear platen roller and thus provides much of the press.

There also is a side platen which also is activated hydraulically. The gate on the right side of the press and the leading or front end are stationary.

White said a normal sized 500 pound bale is reduced about 60 percent in size for export purposes, and slightly less than that for domestic shipment.

According to White the four engines develop about 580 horsepower and the overall weight of the two sections combined is roughly 166,000 pounds, or 83 tons.

"What the machine will do in terms of cutting the time required for pressing a bale is an unknown factor," White explained. "We have yet to train a crew, much like crews in steam compresses are trained, only there will not be so many to train."

Eventually, White says, he will build more of the machines but in the meantime the initial one will have a full schedule of operation as soon as the crew is trained.

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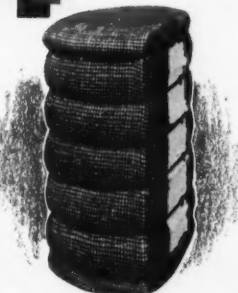


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• 21 Compete in Maid Of Cotton Finals

TWENTY-ONE GIRLS from 12 cotton states have been selected as finalists to compete in Memphis Dec. 29-30 for the title of 1953 Maid of Cotton, the National Cotton Council has announced. Two alternates also will be named along with the 1953 Maid by the judges who will make their selection on the basis of personality, poise, background and intelligence, as well as beauty.

Five girls were automatic finalists in the competition by virtue of having won statewide contests. The five state winners include: Alice Corr, Selma, Ala.; Emily Cox, Mont Clare, S. C.; Christelle Lois Taylor, Alma, Ga.; Bobette Bentley, Los Angeles, Calif.; and Verna Lawrence, Bloomfield, Mo.

Others named as finalists are: Margaret Crook, Jackson, Miss.; Sidney Erwin, Charlotte, N. C.; Ruthie Garst, Brandon, Fla.; Gloria Gillespie, Houston, Texas; Clara Jane Hall, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Rosamond Ann Herring, Arlington, Tenn.; Dorothy Jenkins, Aulander, N. C.; Mertice Jeter, Memphis, Tenn.; Marilyn Jones, Germantown, Tenn.; Mary Lipscomb, Houston, Texas; Patsy Mabie, Helena, Ark.; Patricia Ann Torn, Taylor, Texas; Greta Nissen, San Antonio, Texas; Jo Ann Turner, Yazoo City, Miss.; Ann Varnadow, Athens, Tenn.; and Cletha Jo York, Hennessey, Okla.

The finalists run to blondes this year, with nearly half of the 21 who were chosen for the competition in that category. There are ten blondes, seven brunettes and four brunettes in the group of beauties.

The 1953 Maid of Cotton will succeed

blue-eyed, brunette Pat Mullarkey of Dallas, Texas, who made the glamorous cotton tour in 1952.

J. C. Oglesbee, Jr., Atlanta, Is Visitor in Dallas

J. C. Oglesbee, Jr., Atlanta, Ga., USDA Extension Service cotton ginning specialist, was a visitor at the office of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press Dec. 12. Charlie has many friends throughout the ginning and allied industries and is working effectively in behalf of better ginning.

Robert H. Black Appointed Seedburo Vice-President

The appointment of Robert H. Black, Minneapolis, Minn., as vice-president of the Seedburo Equipment Company of Chicago and Minneapolis has been announced by Irving B. Phillips, president of the firm, in Chicago.

Black has been identified with the grain, seed and milling business since birth. After several years of commercial experience in Iowa and Minnesota, he was federal grain supervisor in charge of the Minneapolis district, and later was assistant to the director of the PMA Grain Branch, USDA. In the summer of 1951, he left Washington to join Seedburo.

Black is internationally recognized as an authority on grain handling and grading. Many of his articles have been published by the USDA, others have appeared in grain, farm and technical magazines. In spite of his writings, Black says he feels more at home

weighing and grading a load of grain, physically operating a grain elevator, or discussing the relative merits of moisture testers, bag conveyors and other grain handling equipment.

Black will continue in charge of the Minneapolis office, but as vice-president of the company, he will be available to grain elevator operators, millers, feed and seed dealers, and agricultural processors and producers across the country in the capacity of consultant and advisor, as a special service of Seedburo.

Meeting Discusses 1953 Insect Control Plans

Mississippi's 1953 cotton insect control program was discussed Dec. 18 at the annual meeting of Delta county agents, and insecticide formulators, dealers and salesmen in the courthouse at Greenwood.

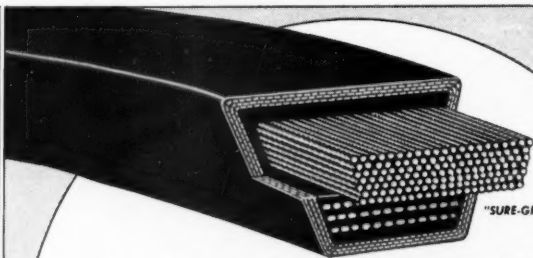
L. H. Moseley, Northwest District Extension Agent, opened the program. Results of the 1952 tests for cotton insect control in Mississippi were discussed by Dr. E. W. Dunnam, entomologist at Delta Branch Experiment Station. O. T. Guice, of the State Plant Board, reviewed analytical results of samples of cotton poisons collected in 1952. Extension Agronomist T. M. Waller summarized the 1952 five acre cotton contest. A. G. Bennett, Extension entomologist, discussed 1953 cotton insect control recommendations.

Field application of cotton sprays and dusts were explained. Leading discussions on this topic were Tom Johnston, associate Extension engineer, and O. B. Wooten, associate agricultural engineer, both of Stoneville.

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• Propose Expansion Of Textile Unit

EXPANSION of the textile engineering department at Texas Technological College, Lubbock, into one of the nation's major textile research and teaching units is the goal set at a recent meeting of the college's textile advisory board.

Revision of the textile department curriculum and greater emphasis on certain phases of cotton and textile research were among plans discussed by the advisory group, composed of graduates of Tech's textile engineering department.

Article on Oil-Bearing Materials Available

Reprints of an article on oil-bearing materials published in the July 19 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press may be obtained from the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, 2100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans, La. "A Review of the Commercial and Experimental Processing of Oil-bearing Materials" is the title of the article, by F. A. Deckbar, Jr., R. M. Persell, E. F. Pollard and E. A. Gastrock of the Southern Laboratory staff.

Information on the processing of 43 oil-bearing materials and statistics on their production, oil content and use are contained in the article which will be of interest to all concerned with these materials.

Four categories of materials are discussed: Those available domestically and commercially processed; those important in world trade and imported only; those processed abroad, available domestically, but processed either not at all or little; and those under domestic agricultural development, but as yet processed either in the pilot plant or on a limited commercial scale.

Robert M. Walsh Named To New ARA Position

Appointment of Robert M. Walsh, Washington, as deputy assistant administrator for marketing in the Agricultural Research Administration, USDA, has been announced by Dr. M. R. Clarkson, acting administrator.

In his new position Walsh will work directly with Dr. Harry C. Trelogan, assistant administrator of ARA, in coordinating marketing research for the Department, with special attention to marketing work carried out under provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act. For the last five years Walsh has been first assistant director and later deputy director of the Fats and Oils Branch of the PMA.

Born in Boston in 1906, he attended public schools there and received a B.S. degree at Boston University in 1928. He did graduate work in economics and statistics at the University of Wisconsin and at Harvard University.

Walsh began his career in government in 1934 as an economist in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, where he held positions as a research analyst with emphasis on livestock, livestock products, fats and oils, feeds, dairy, and poultry. In 1948 he became assistant director of the Fats and Oils Branch of PMA, where he gave special attention to marketing research. In 1950 he was

detailed to the Economic Cooperation Administration for five months to make a study of the oilseed crops grown in Europe. For the last four years Walsh has been a member of the faculty of the USDA Graduate School, teaching a course in economics.

Soybean Council Starts New Research Projects

The National Soybean Crop Improvement Council has announced that it is contributing to two new soybean research projects. Weed control in soybeans is being studied at the University of Minnesota, and the University of Missouri is doing research on breeding strains resistant to disease.

Prior to sponsoring these two projects, the Council asked the advisory

board, which is made up of agronomists from each of the 14 principal soybean states, to vote on the soybean production problems which appeared to be most in need of additional research. The board members agreed upon disease resistance and weed control as first and second in importance.

Then the various experiment stations were asked to submit proposed research dealing with these two problems which they might be in position to conduct. From the 11 projects submitted the Council selected the one on disease resistance breeding submitted by Missouri and the weed control project proposed by Minnesota.

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HEAVILY fruited stalk of Plains cotton, a new upland variety developed by Dr. A. L. Smith, author of the accompanying article.

Plains . . . a New Upland Cotton

PLAINS COTTON, a new variety of medium staple upland cotton which was first released by the Alabama Experiment Station in 1949, is now rapidly gaining in popularity in its native Alabama and other southeast and south central cotton-growing states. The variety may be grown successfully in all areas of the Southeast, the Mississippi Valley, and East and South Texas. Its adaptability to western cotton-growing areas would probably be about the same as its dominant parent, Stoneville 2B. The most important characteristics of this new variety are wilt resistance, earliness, picking quality, and yield.

By DR. A. L. SMITH

Breeder and Plant Pathologist,
Alabama Experiment Station

The breeding work on Plains was initiated in 1936 at the Georgia Experiment Station as a cooperative project with the Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Later the work was moved to the plant-breeding unit of the Alabama Experiment Station at Tallahassee, where the heavily wilt-infested soil which was necessary for developing wilt-resistant lines was avail-

able. The variety was developed by the author, who still maintains the breeding lines.

The first cross was made in 1936 between Stoneville 2B and Clevevilt. Clevevilt was a wilt-resistant variety but was too large and too late to be productive under all conditions. An immediate backcross was made to Stoneville 2B in 1937, and from one of these crosses the Plains variety was developed. Thus, the heredity of the Plains variety is three-fourths Stoneville and one-fourth Clevevilt. The Fusarium wilt resistance and the higher lint percentage are the only characteristics of Clevevilt which have been retained in the Plains variety. However, the hybrid combination has many qualities of its own which are not dominant in either parent.

The lines which make up Plains have been continued up to the present time by self-pollination and plant-to-row selection on land heavily infested with Fusarium wilt and nematodes. Thus, the variety has reached a high degree of stability and it may be continued unchanged for a continued period. In 1949, after three years of testing at 16 Alabama locations, a small amount of Plains seed was released commercially. The few farmers who obtained the seed to plant their 1950 crop were generally well pleased, and a slightly larger acreage was made possible in 1951. In 1952 substantial acreages of Plains were planted in Mississippi and Georgia, as well as in Alabama. In 1953, it may spread, although on limited acreages, over the entire eastern Cotton Belt.

Perhaps the most outstanding feature of Plains cotton is its ability to give high yields under a wide range of soil and climatic conditions. Plains has maintained the highest three-year average yield in North, South and Central Alabama since 1949, has led in some of the Coastal Plains tests in Georgia, and shown up well in tests conducted in Mississippi and Louisiana.

The resistance of Plains to Fusarium wilt and nematodes may be conservatively described as excellent. In Alabama tests, Plains has had the smallest percentage of wilted or dead plants in heavily wilt-infested land of any variety. This resistance, combined with high-yielding ability, makes Plains adapted to planting on all soils, whether infested or relatively free from wilt and nematodes.

In maturity, Plains is characteristically an "all season" cotton, or one which continues to produce until the end of the season. Some commercial varieties considered early-maturing varieties put on an early crop and stop fruiting with unfavorable climatic conditions, and actually appear to produce earlier than Plains. However, picking records indicate that Plains picks as much cotton at the first picking as the early-appearing varieties. On the second picking, Plains often exceeds the earlier varieties, and consequently has a better yield record over a period of years. Thus, Plains can be considered about as early maturing a variety as any now produced commercially, and at the same time an all-season cotton which does not "cut out" under unfavorable conditions.

The picking qualities of Plains are among the best. The variety is meeting with considerable favor among growers because of this characteristic and the large bolls. The boll size varies from 65 to 70 per pound, and the boll is round. While being open and easy to harvest,

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either mechanically or by hand, Plains retains a moderate amount of storm-proofness. However, it must not be considered a storm-proof variety.

In the matter of lint percentage, experiment-station results over the whole South, as well as farmer usage, indicate that Plains is above the average. Plains lint percentage is about equal to Empire and slightly lower than Deltapine 15. In fertile land, Plains will produce from 37 to 39 percent lint and on marginal land, or under adverse conditions, about 40 percent. Plains' average staple length is 1 1/32nd to 1 1/16th, depending upon soil fertility. Thus, the staple length of Plains is essentially the same as Deltapine 15 and Empire, but slightly shorter than Coker 100 Wilt.

The spinning properties and tensile strength of Plains are of the same high quality as Stoneville 2B, which has long been considered among the best available.

Plains has proven adaptation to a wide range of climatic and soil conditions in the U.S., and reacts to these soils and climatic conditions in approximately the same manner as Stoneville 2B. The fact that Stoneville 2B has been adapted to production in more foreign areas outside the U.S. than any other commercial variety suggests that Plains will likewise be successful in foreign lands.

The increase, processing, and marketing of the registered seed of the Plains variety is handled by the Fairview Seed Company, of Fayette, Ala., under the supervision and regulations of the Alabama Crop Improvement Association. The first year's increase, or white tag seed, is grown largely on the Fairview Seed Company's own farms. The second increase, or registered purple tag seed, is produced by farmers in a one-variety community at Fayette. The community producing this registered Plains is located in Fayette County in Northwestern Alabama. The Equinox storms which damage cottonseed frequently, seldom affect the growers in Fayette County, and high-germinating seed can be obtained most years.

• Gins in Hale County Sponsor Contest

NINE GINS of Hale County, Texas, are giving \$100 each for prize money in the 4-H cotton contest, according to T. G. Hewlett, assistant county agent, Plainview. Each gin will give \$80 to boys who have cotton ginned at that particular gin plus \$20 for county prizes.

Gins cooperating in the program include Plainview Coop Gin Co., Plainview; Gill Starnes Gin, Cotton Center; Eeds Gin Co., Plainview; Wienke's Gin, Petersburg; Paymaster Gin, Hale Center; West Side Gin, Plainview; Hale Center Coop Gin Co.; Lider Gin, Plainview; and J. J. Caudle Gin, Hale Center.

Arkansas Poultry Group To Assist Research

The Arkansas Poultry Federation was organized Dec. 7 at Russellville to promote poultry and animal science research. The group adopted a \$15,000 annual budget and voted to ask that state funds be made available for construction of an Animal Science Building at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

Asks Oil Mills to Avoid Overloading Linters

C. H. Moseley, Dallas commodity office, USDA-PMA, has issued an appeal to oil mills to avoid overloading of cotton linters in railroad cars. While it is necessary to load the cars to protect minimum carload weights, Moseley asked that crushers prevent the packing of bales too tightly in the cars.

"We have received information from some of the warehousemen storing cotton linters that some of the crushers are overloading the cars by packing the linters so tight in the car and so near the roof that it is difficult to unload the linters, particularly second cut linters, without considerable labor. Also, it sometimes causes the heads to break off, which results in a loss in weight which is costly to the shipper," Moseley said.

Jack Gant, Wichita Falls, Killed in Car Accident

Jack Gant, Wichita Falls, Texas, was killed Dec. 9 in an automobile accident while traveling alone in his car between Graham and Wichita Falls. He is survived by his wife and three children. The son of the late J. T. Gant, prominent Texas cottonseed crusher, he had many friends in the crushing industry.

Other Groups Meet with Texas Co-op Ginners

The Houston Bank for Cooperatives and Texas Federation of Cooperatives are holding joint meetings with the Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association at Galveston, Feb. 8-9-10. Meetings will be held at the Galvez and Buccaneer Hotels.

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Research BRIEFS

Tests Show Promise for Bottom Defoliation

■ In a progress report hitherto not made public, USDA researchers express optimism that cotton farmers can make bottom defoliation pay off in the future. Based on recent tests in Arizona, the report says that bottom defoliation appears to be beneficial in these respects:

- (1) Reduces the amount of boll rot.
- (2) Increases the rate of boll opening.
- (3) Kills or reduces growth of grass and weeds.
- (4) Brings "better defoliation efficiency" at the end of the season.

In discussing the result, the report stresses that spray should be directed only toward lower leaves to avoid loss of immature bolls and damage to fiber quality. Fiber analyses of the Arizona test cotton, however, showed that bottom defoliation had not damaged lower bolls. It is recommended that lower bolls should be at least 30 days old (30 days from flowering) for bottom defoliation—and that dust should not be used to do the job. Whether bottom defoliation will pay off—and how much—is not yet clear to the scientists. But they are frankly hopeful it will be substantial.

The preliminary report on the matter has been made by Lamar C. Brown, plant physiologist, Sacaton, Ariz., to USDA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Beltsville, Md.

USDA is now making candy from potatoes at its Research Laboratory in Pennsylvania. Scientists like it fine, but it's not on the market yet.

More Market Study in Sight

■ Research leaders are laying odds on bets that the new Agriculture Secretary, Ezra Taft Benson, is going to step up federal research into marketing problems of fats and oils, cotton, and other farm commodities. Benson has been for many years a farm co-op leader, and was once a marketing specialist in the Extension Service of his native state of Idaho. There is talk that he will establish a new agency within USDA to devote full time to study and research on marketing problems.

YOU DON'T "eat like a horse" at all. People eat about 16 times their body weight each year; horses only about eight times.

You're Eating Better, More Wisely

■ Big science news in the nation's capital these days concerns our diet—and health. Experts from practically everywhere in the country came to these conclusions at a National Food and Nutrition Institute in Washington this month:

- (1) Overweight people are the na-

tion's number one nutrition problem today. About one in four of us is too fat; that is, enough overweight to do "appreciable damage to health."

(2) Vitamin deficiencies were our major problem 10 years ago, but these have become much fewer. Result is that we have fewer serious illnesses that can be traced to lack of vitamins. However, there are still plenty of "borderline" deficiencies that can do us damage.

(3) We are eating better and more wisely than we did about a decade ago, but we shouldn't get complacent about it; "only a small deterioration in the average American diet," one of the experts concludes, "would put us back to where we were before."

(4) Fewer of us today are suffering poor diets due to lack of income, but poverty is still a leading cause of nutritional difficulties. So is ignorance.

AN AUSTRALIAN beetle about the size and color of a pea is credited with killing the dangerous Klamath weed, on 100,000 acres of California range. The weed chokes grasses, gives cattle a rash.

Fire on Synthetics Continues

■ The wool people, who have asked for a federal probe of synthetics advertising, are continuing a drumfire of criticism against artificial fibers. Recent cases in point include these:

"The public wants... textile products which are fast to dye and which will not crock and fade. They are entitled to fabrics which are not highly flammable and... wind about a person like a shroud... They want fabrics through which the rain and snow do not pass as through a sieve, chilling the body to a point where they are a menace to health..."—J. B. Wilson, president, American Wool Council, Inc.

"To the consumer, who is perhaps confused at times, and even mystified by the rival claims of wool and synthetic fibers, we say: 'Look for the truth and remember—all that glitters is not gold'."—Ewen M. Waterman, chairman, International Wool Secretariat.

IT TAKES 7,500 pigs or 1,500 cattle to provide a single ounce of insulin, the only known control for diabetes. Insulin is derived from the animals' pancreas glands.

How to "Reach" Farmers

■ A study by the National Planning Association may contain some lessons for businessmen attempting to reach the farmer with new ideas and methods. The Association concludes that a lot of money is wasted in attempts to teach new tricks to progressive farmers that already know them. More effort is recommended to get your story across to relatively backward farmers who represent a big, largely untapped market. Show-how methods are good for reaching "lower-income" farmers, but probably a waste of time for most others. The Association has a pamphlet about it all for 50 cents each. Address is 1606 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.

PLASTIC FILLINGS for teeth is the latest wrinkle among the dental gentry. Said to have many advantages, but you can't get them yet. More research is needed—for instance, to make them decay-proof.

Presenting

C. E. Fontenot

Eunice, La.



C. E. FONTENOT, Eunice, La., was born in 1908 on a farm growing cotton and rice and has been actively interested in cotton ginning and buying for about 30 years. A leader in the work of the Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners Association, he has served as vice-president and was elected president at the 1952 convention in Natchez.

Report on Cotton Ginning

Number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1952 prior to Dec. 1, 1952, and comparative statistics to the corresponding date on 1951 and 1950.

State	Ginning (Running bales—linters not included)		
	1952	1951	1950
United States	*13,419,943	*12,404,430	*8,785,265
Alabama	886,196	895,059	545,273
Arizona	549,854	381,008	339,460
Arkansas	1,264,592	1,050,173	927,893
California	1,439,332	1,282,994	753,452
Florida	16,091	17,994	8,019
Georgia	716,226	896,038	475,629
Illinois	764	553	589
Kentucky	4,716	3,189	3,038
Louisiana	722,134	735,797	415,651
Mississippi	1,827,926	1,533,830	1,267,721
Missouri	871,394	252,083	187,608
New Mexico	266,875	203,801	152,207
North Carolina	535,138	510,940	179,920
Oklahoma	249,445	357,002	205,929
South Carolina	639,698	831,466	406,722
Tennessee	600,980	457,470	341,908
Texas	3,310,307	3,385,172	2,580,083
Virginia	18,275	10,751	3,043

*Includes 176,356 bales of the crop of 1952 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which was counted in the supply for the season of 1951-52, compared with 223,566 and 283,243 bales of the crops of 1951 and 1950.

The statistics in this report include 52,093 bales of American-Egyptian for 1952, 26,647 for 1951, and 35,493 for 1950.

The statistics for 1952 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail. The revised total of cotton ginned this season prior to Nov. 1 is 10,808,850 bales.

Consumption, Stocks, Imports, and Exports—United States

Cotton consumed during the month of October 1952, amounted to 915,595 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Nov. 1, was 1,286,942 bales and in public storage and at compress 6,665,848 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 20,215,000. The total imports for the month of September 1952, were 10,909 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 240,501 bales.

1952 Failures May Aid Weed Control

■ **MEMPHIS** conference finds that results this season may be blessing in disguise as research workers and growers profit by experience.

Research workers and farmers learned much from some of the failures in herbicidal control of weeds and grass in cotton during 1952 and this is expected to strengthen research and educational work in this field, speakers at the Conference on Weed Control, Dec. 4-5, in Memphis pointed out. A majority of the farmers who experimented with the practice in 1952 will try it again next year, they said. More than 150 persons attended the meeting, sponsored by the National Cotton Council.

Stories both of success and failure in 1952 were detailed by R. H. Sloan, cotton specialist, Arkansas Extension Service, in describing farmers' experiences and attitudes toward weed and grass control with herbicides.

The hard luck in 1952, Sloan added, "may have been a blessing in disguise," as farmers will profit by their mistakes. With an increased knowledge in techniques of herbicidal control of weeds and grasses, cotton growers will be equipped to do a better job in the coming season, he said.

Conditions which caused some of the failures in herbicidal control in the field this season are partially explained by laboratory tests, according to Dr. W. C. Shaw, agronomist, Division of Weed Investigations, USDA, Beltsville, Md. He said there is a need also for more information from the field on the behavior of herbicides in extreme temperatures and under other conditions.

Regional work in control of weeds and grasses in herbicides in 1953 will be concentrated on further research with various weed killing materials, both pre- and post-emergence, on better application techniques, and on basic physiology of the cotton plant and herbicidal control, Dr. D. A. Hinkle, head, agronomy and soils department, Arkansas Experiment Station reported.

The conference heard reports and discussions of weed control studies in various sections of the Cotton Belt from Dr. W. B. Albert, physiologist, South Carolina Experiment Station; Dr. W. B. Ennis, head, department of plant physiology and pathology, Mississippi Experiment Station; Dr. Homer Rea, agronomist, Texas Experiment Station; and Dr. W. A. Harvey, weed specialist, California Extension Service.

The agricultural chemicals industry is firmly convinced of the efficiency of herbicidal control of weeds and grass in cotton and its possibilities for savings in labor and costs on cotton farms, according to representatives of the major concerns which manufacture chemicals and oils for carrying out the practice.

These industry spokesmen took part in a panel conducted by Dr. E. D. Witman, Columbia Southern Chemical Company. They pointed out that every effort will be made to indoctrinate farmers in

proper use of herbicides and that intensive research will be directed toward developing better products. All will be concerned with the job of adequately supplying cotton producers with the herbicides they will need.

If farmers plan to use herbicides to control weeds and grass, their land and seed bed preparation, and planting must be tailored accordingly. Importance of a firm, clod-free seedbed which would contribute to operating efficiency of application equipment, was stressed by engineers in a discussion led by M. R. Powers, Bennettsville, S. C., former agricultural engineer at the Edisto Agricultural Experiment Station, Blackville, S. C.

E. R. Stamper, pathologist, Louisiana Experiment Station, led the panel dis-

cussing pre-emergence application, while the post-emergence application group was led by John Holstun, agronomist, Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss.

O. B. Wooten, agricultural engineer, Delta Branch Experiment Station, headed a discussion on cultivation, flaming and late season weed control practices, and their relation to herbicidal control.

Other specialists, led by Rex F. Colwick, State College, Miss., coordinator, Cotton Mechanization Project, pointed out that calibration of application equipment is one of the most precise and complex requirements in controlling weeds and grasses in cotton with herbicides. Some presented charts, tables, slide rules and other computing devices de-



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signed to simplify the calibration job for the cotton farmer.

Planting dates, seedling diseases, and climatic conditions all have a relationship to herbicidal weed control — one which cannot be stressed too much — John T. Presley, pathologist, Division of Cotton and Other Fiber Crops and Diseases, USDA, Beltsville, Md., emphasized.

Suggested educational programs for cotton farmers to guide them in weed control practices were outlined in another panel led by O. N. Andrews, cotton specialist, Alabama Extension Service.

At the end of the meeting Dr. R. L. Lovvern, general conference chairman, presented a summary of suggestions for use of herbicides in cotton in 1953. These were prepared by the conference steering committee. Dr. Lovvern, Beltsville, Md., is head of the Division of Weed Investigations, USDA.

Other presiding officers were Randall J. Jones, associate director, Oklahoma Experiment Station; Dr. S. J. P. Chilton, head of the department of botany and plant pathology, Louisiana State University; and Dr. W. B. Ennis.

Variety Test Results in Texas Valley Reported

Results of 1952 cotton variety tests in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas are reported in Progress Report 1507 of the Texas Experiment Station, College Station. The report also contains a summary of results of tests for the past four years.

CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

• December 10-11—Sixth Annual Cotton Insect Control Conference. Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn. For information write: National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis.

1953

• Jan. 15-16—1953 Beltwide Defoliation Conference. Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn. For information write: National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis.

• Jan. 21-22—Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Whitley Hotel, Montgomery, Ala. Lawrence Ennis, Jr., Auburn, secretary.

• Jan. 26-27-28—National Cotton Council of America, fifteenth annual meeting. Dallas, Texas. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., executive vice-president-secretary.

• Jan. 30 — The Farmers Union Co-Operative Ginners Association of Oklahoma annual meeting. Hobart, Okla. For information write: Lucile Millwee, P. O. Box 631, Carnegie, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

• Feb. 9-10—Texas Cooperative Ginners Association annual convention. Galveston, Texas. E. M. Cooke, Georgetown, executive secretary.

• Feb. 16-17-18—The Carolinas Ginners Association annual convention. Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C. Clifford H.

Hardy, P. O. Box 226, Dunn, N. C., executive secretary.

• March 3-4—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Skirvin Tower Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., secretary.

• March 23-24-25 — Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Association annual convention. Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn. W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 23-24-25—Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis, Tenn. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Association, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee ginners' associations will hold annual conventions in connection with the Exhibit.

• March 23 - 24 - 25 — Tennessee Cotton Ginners Association annual convention. Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn. W. T. Pigott, P. O. Box 226, Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 25-26—National Cotton Ginners Association annual meeting. Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn. W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president.

• April 6-7-8 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas, Texas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 N. Second Ave., Dallas, Texas, executive vice-president.

• April 13-14—Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention. Buena



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Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary.

• April 15 — Oklahoma Gin Operators School, Altus, Okla. For information write: C. V. Phagan, Extension agricultural engineer, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater.

• April 20-25 — 1953 Gin Operators Schools for Arkansas and Missouri ginners. Memphis, Tenn. April 20-21, Continental School. April 22-23, Murray School. April 24-25, Lummus School. April 27-28, Hardwicke-Etter School. Additional dates to be announced later. For information write: W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice - president, Arkansas - Missouri Cotton Ginners' Assn., Blytheville, Ark.

• May 8-12—National Cottonseed Products Association, fifty-seventh annual convention. Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif. S. M. Harmon, 731 Sterick Bldg., Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• May 4-16 — Texas Gin Operators Schools, Dallas. For additional information, write Ed Bush, Extension Cotton Ginning Specialist, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.

• May 18-19 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., secretary.

• June 1-2—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association-Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association joint annual convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., secretary, Georgia association; T. R. Cain, 322 Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association.

• June 3-4-5—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, twenty-eighth annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn. L. E. Roberts, DeSoto Oil Company, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 7-9—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association fifty-ninth annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas, secretary.

• June 8-9 — North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association - South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. The Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, S. C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association.

• June 10-11-12—National Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual convention. Texas Hotel, Fort Worth. H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 10-11-12—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association forty-fourth annual convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. J. A. Rogers, P. O. Box 3581, West Jackson Station, Jackson 7, Miss., secretary.

• June 25-26-27 — Fourteenth Annual American Cotton Congress. Lubbock, Texas. Sponsored by Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas. Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman.

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Memphis Insect Conference

(Continued from page 12)

leaves of cotton plants, Dr. Ivy reported. Most of the chemicals which killed boll weevils, he said, injured the plant or tended to inhibit germination when used as seed treatments at dosages high enough to kill that pest.

But, he reported, "We do have one compound that appears promising for boll weevil control by seed treatment. This is a confidential compound synthesized by Gerhard Schraeder and designated only as L-11-6.

"The particular virtue of L-11-6 is the complete lack of phytotoxicity or inhibition of germination obtained when seed is treated with as much as 4 pounds of the chemical per 100 pounds of cottonseed. In some of our tests we went to 16 pounds without injury, which would appear to give us fairly safe tolerance. However, we have indications that injury is more pronounced at low temperatures. Studies are in progress in constant temperature boxes to determine this point.

"Laboratory studies indicate that this compound will kill weevils on plants grown from seed treated with this chemical for approximately six weeks following germination," Dr. Ivy told the conferees. "Thrips, aphids, spider mites, cotton fleahoppers, and several other pests also are controlled."

• **Insecticide Outlook** — Lea S. Hitchner of Washington, executive secretary of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, reported on the insecticide outlook for 1953 and warned that regional shortages of materials can develop during the season. He said every means possible must be used to have the farmer, the distributor and the dealer have a portion of their requirements on hand when insect infestations appear.

Hitchner observed that, for the 1953 season: (1) the insecticide industry has more than adequate production facilities to meet any domestic and foreign demands; (2) although carryover inventories are considered to be high, the situation varies radically from area to area; (3) the "early buying" program has been almost abandoned and no buying is taking place at the present time.

Other speakers at the Conference included: G. G. Gibson, director of the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, College Station, on "Benefits to the Farmer from a Unified Cotton Insect Control Program"; R. F. Poole, president of Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S. C., on "Land-Grant Colleges and Cooperative Agricultural Programs with Private Industry"; W. J. Hayes, Jr., chief, Toxicology Section, U.S. Public Health Service, Savannah, Ga., on "Public Health Aspects of Pesticides"; M. D. Farrar, head of the Department of Entomology at Clemson, on "Research Highlights of 1952"; J. C. Gaines, head of the Department of Entomology at Texas A. & M., on "Promising New Developments in Insecticides."

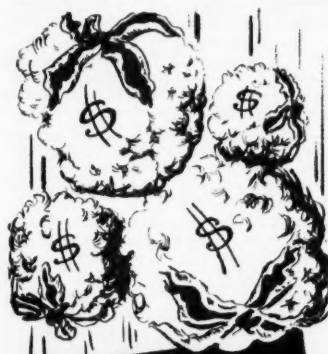
Texas Crushers to Have Jersey Club Luncheon

Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association again will be host to members of the Texas Jersey Cattle Club at a luncheon at their annual convention, Jan. 7-8 at the Baker Hotel in Mineral Wells. An announcement of the luncheon in

"The Contactor," official publication of the Texas Jersey group says:

"New members of the Texas Jersey Cattle Club always wonder why members stay to the last minute of our annual meetings. Old members know, and work to complete all business by 12:15 for then comes the big luncheon and we are guests of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

"Jack Whetstone and C. B. Spencer have promised to have our loyal friend Bennette Wallin at the meeting. She adds much to the occasion and has been missed the past few years."



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Fourth Cotton Research Clinic at Savannah

The Fourth Annual Cotton Research Clinic, sponsored by the National Cotton Council's utilization research division, will be held Feb. 18-19-20 at the General Oglethorpe Hotel, Savannah, Ga.

Dr. Leonard Smith, Washington, director of utilization research for the Council, said two sessions of the three-day meeting will be devoted to a discussion of new developments in the initial processing of cotton, which includes the opening and cleaning of baled cotton. W. A. Hunter, research director, T.M.M. Ltd., Helmsboro, England, will describe a new system for opening and blending cotton. Other speakers will include R. M. Jones, vice president in charge of research, Saco-Lowell Shops, A. L. Vandergriff, Lummus Cotton Gin Company, and Ralph M. Rusca, Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

Fiber and yarn strength will be discussed at another session. Dr. Smith announced, and new instruments for measuring the strength and elongation of cotton fibers will be demonstrated.

"Within the last year important new evidence has been obtained showing the relationship between fiber extensibility and such properties as wear resistance and tearing strength," Dr. Smith said. "Cotton mills may derive from these studies a new tool which allow them to improve their selection of cotton types for particular products."

W. R. Thompson Receives Seedmen's Award

W. R. Thompson, agronomist, Mississippi Extension Service, was presented the Agricultural Award of 1952 by the Southern Seedmen's Association during its annual meeting at Miami, Fla.

Thompson, known throughout the South as "The Pasture Man," was a leader in getting the national grassland farming program established. He is the author of "The Pasture Book," of which over 200,000 copies have been distributed in every state and many foreign countries. His most recently published book is "The Livestock Book."

Thompson received the Superior Service Award of the USDA earlier this year. He served on the soil and water conservation committee of the International Grassland Congress this past summer and took an active part in the congress program.

Before becoming Extension agronomist, Thompson was assistant county agent in Holmes County and taught in the public schools of Mississippi. He is a graduate of Mississippi State College. He was born in Amite County, but spent his early life in Bolivar County near Rosedale.

Retired Superintendent Is Enjoying Fishing

S. E. Stephenson, former general superintendent for Southeastern mills of Swift & Co., and Mrs. Stephenson are enjoying fishing and gardening as their chief occupations since his retirement a number of years ago. They live on St. Simon's Island off the coast of Georgia near Brunswick. Frequent visitors at their home are their eight sons and one daughter, 18 grandchildren and six great grandchildren.

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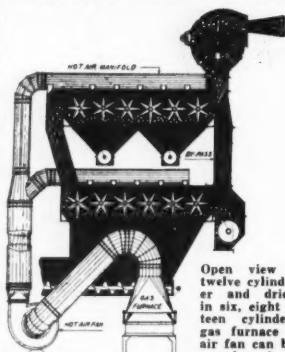
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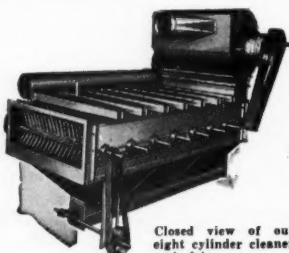
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A careful study of the open view cut at the left will convince any ginner of the effectiveness of the Stacy Cotton Cleaning System and Drier. Note the hot air is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash, and stems through the screen. The moist air does not follow the cotton.

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• Hercules Gives 4-H Entomology Awards

NATIONAL WINNERS in the National 4-H Entomology Awards Program, sponsored by Hercules Powder Co., have received \$300 college scholarships. In addition to the scholarships, six national winners and six other sectional winners received trips to the recent National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

The six scholarship winners are: Martha L. Harris, Hollister, Calif.; Ellsworth P. Christmas, Chandler, Ind.; John W. Sowell, Canton, Miss.; Thomas J. Bucci, North Scituate, R. I.; John A. Mask, Oak Grove, Va.; and Louise Christensen, Torrington, Wyo.

The six other sectional winners are: Beeman C. Keen, Jr., Adrian, Ga.; John J. Huber, Jr., Cataldo, Ida.; Robert A. Knoernschild, Augusta, Mo.; Maurice J. Randall, Warner, N. H.; John Mack Tew, Jr., Linden, N. C.; and Howard P. Grabhorn, Beaverton, Ore.

In addition to awards for sectional and national winners, county winners received gold-filled medals and state winners received wrist watches.

The purpose of the Entomology Awards Program is to help 4-H Club boys and girls achieve the following objectives: Learn about insect life and the relation of insects to the health, wealth, and happiness of man; learn to recognize the major insect pests and beneficial insects common to the area where the club member lives; understand the fundamentals of insect control by carrying on some control practice; learn about insecticides—the kinds, their specific uses, and safety practices to be followed; support community projects and activities relating to insect control.

A buffet supper honoring the national and sectional winners was given by Hercules. A. E. Forster, vice president; Paul Mayfield, general manager of the company's Naval Stores Department; and Fred Hogg, director of sales of the Naval Stores Department, were among the Hercules officials present at the supper.

Larger Anhydrous Ammonia Consumption Forecast

Declaring that anhydrous ammonia can easily supply 50 percent of the nation's nitrogen fertilizer needs, Dr. W. B. Andrews, Mississippi State College, predicted that the future will see greatly increased use of the product in an address before the second annual convention of the Agricultural Ammonia Institute held recently in Dallas.

J. L. Davis, Southeastern Liquid Fertilizer Co., Albany, Ga., was elected president of the Institute; Mark C. Craft, Midwestern Fertilizer Co., Springfield, Ill., first vice-president; Hampton Pugh, Pugh Gin & Fertilizer Co., Tillar, Ark., second vice-president; W. D. Tucker, John Blue Co., Huntsville, Ala., secretary; and Maj. Gen. Ralph H. Wooten, Midsouth Chemical Co., Memphis, treasurer.

Class Hears Discussion Of Soybean Processing

Members of a chemical engineering class at the University of Illinois, Urbana, heard a discussion of soybean processing this fall by N. P. Noble, manager, Swift & Co. Oil Mill, Champaign, Ill.

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Gins can not afford to turn off the Statifier lint slide misting nozzles to make a comparative test for staple length of the same kind of cotton pressed without moisture, and pressed with Statifier moisture restoration. But when there is an electric power failure in a gas or diesel-powered gin a comparative test is made, as Statifier units use electric power.

Here is the PMA classing office report for 16 bales pressed without restoring moisture: There were 9-26's - 6-28's and 1-29.

Here is the PMA classification of 10 bales pressed after electric power was restored and 8 pounds per bale of Statifier wet water solution added: Dry, twisted fibers were straightened, there were no 26's - 5-28's and 5-29's.

This information is from Mr. Roy Forkner, owner of the Canyon Gin, RFD No. 1, Lubbock, Texas, president of the Plains Ginners' Association whose members will gin more than one million bales this season.

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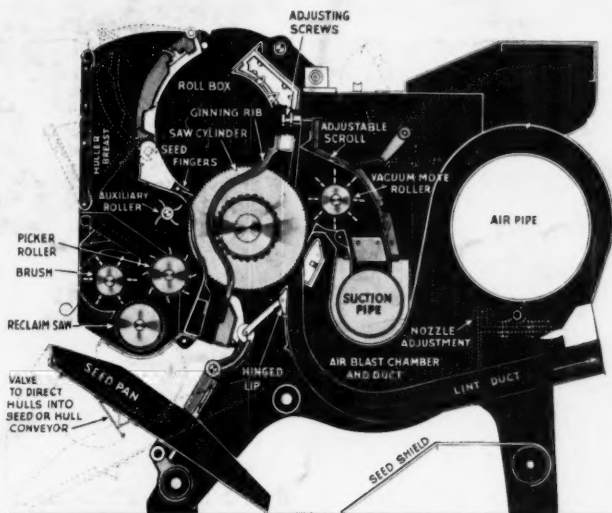
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